The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly





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None But the Brave

By Lance C. Deady

N the authority of those who have seen the Geddon Bible, it appears that the momentous occasion was set down therein by no other hand than that of Geddon, Sr., himself, at the expense, be it admitted, of a severe strain on a somewhat abbreviated education. Geddon. Sr., lord of those certain lands known as Kansaw Farm, consisting of one house, one barn, sixty-seven acres of farm land (mostly corn), two horses, three cows, fifty-one chickens, six hawgs, ditto dawgs, five cats and the innumerable issue thereof-to say nothing of the mule—must therefore be acknowledged the author of that historic inscription. It ran:

"This secund day of june 1886 was born to Thos Geddon and Sallie his wife one mail child by the lords grace

named Thos Geddon jr wich was his father name and his father and hisn."

Necessarily, after being thus fittingly entered upon Earth's register,

it was no unwarranted work of Fate that the new arrival should grow up to be an asset of importance to Kansaw Farm and to the nation at large. Like his father and his father, Thomas Geddon III soon gained a reputation in the neighborhood for incandescent ideas and native wit, but, unlike his illustrious forebears, he was not so soil-sound that even Kansaw, with its divers appendages, should prove to be the horizon of his ambitions. In other words, he must have been moulded in the same clay as Christopher Columbus or Doc Cook or the Wandering Jew, for he announced as early as his twenty-ninth year that he intended to see the world—even if he "hadta go clean outa th'
State t' do it." No doubt he would
have executed the idea had not the
war inconveniently broken out in his thirty-first year and interrupted his preparations.

To this day the neighbors of Kansaw

Farm will relate how utterly heartbroken was young Tom Geddon when he discovered that he would not be called upon to register on that fifth of June in 1917. If he had only been born three days later than he was, Kansaw Farm might one day have been made a national memorial by a thankful and adoring people.

As it was, Tom did not submit quietly to his fate. He raised the greatest uproar known in that locality since the partisan warfare of the 60's, and even went so far as to consider writing Washington in an effort to have the Selective Service Regulations changed to include him. Wiser counsels among his own admiring family and among certain friends prevailed, however, and the idea was reluctantly abandoned. Thus were the destinies of our hero settled, and though it cannot very well be estimated how much the duration of the conflict was protracted thereby, the head of the house of Hohenzollern surely drew a new lease on life from

Days, weeks, months went by. Tom Geddon, Jr., had convinced himself, and at least a part of the neighborhood, that he had been played a dastardly trick in the matter of his birthday. As his protestations gained greater circulation, he was fast becoming almost as great a hero as Andrew Jackson—among the gentler sex. I say "gentler sex" because they constituted the great majority of the countryside, since most of the young bucks were already in O. D. or ducks. But, to continue, Tom's lot bade fair to change from one of pity to one of genuine worry, and there is no telling how great a blame might not ultimately have rested upon the souls of his innocent parents (they who were responsible for the unhappy birthday) had not old Seth Winnie taken it upon himself to relieve the situation.

Seth's idea was wholly original and

was suggested in all good faith. He reported the presence of a recruiting officer at Strawburg who would surely take pride in welcoming Tom to the fold, if the latter would present himself. As I have said, Seth acted in all good faith, so it were well to spare him here a description of how his lifesaver idea was received in the Geddon household. Evidently he had said the wrong thing, he decided on his way home, though dinged if he could figure why, seeing that he had done it to help Tom out.

As for the latter, while the thing was just what his heart was craving, poor ignorant Seth was evidently not possessed of the necessary wit to see that since Tom was over draft age, the Government did not want him at all. It stood to reason that only those within the fortunate ages of twentyone and thirty-one had any responsibility toward defending America's hearth stones. What, then, was Tom to do but pine away in hopeless yearning, along with a legion of other vocal patriots who were out of the draft age? In-cidentally, it may be remarked here that hitherto unheard-of responsibili-ties about the farm grew into prom-inence soon after the Seth Winnie episode, and the matter of the paternal mistake sank into oblivion. stead of a loving cup donated by the forgiven parents, Seth drew a unanimous verdict from the Geddon family that he was a "meddlin' donkey."

MORE months went by. Tom heard one day with a mixture of emotions that some Heinie soldiers had been roughly handled at a place called Cantigny. That same evening Smith's store at the cross-roads knew exactly how great a catastrophe the Central Empires had escaped by the absence of one of Kansaw's sons. Millie Swain, who operated the fizz-fountain, had

some misgivings on the subject, but held her peace. She had not forgotten Bob Warder, who was in the 16th Infantry at his last writing, even though he no longer wrote to her. How was Millie to know that the absence of letters could have been connected with that word Cantigny? Besides, Tom Geddon had been taking her out lately—had even spent some silver on her—and of course poor Tom was not to blame because he couldn't go over there and win

As the summer months drew on Tom's affair with Millie showed gratifying progress. Naturally it had its ups and downs, but on the whole the campaign was not without marked successes. The first trench was gained when Mr. Smith, pressed for help in the store, gave Tom the place formerly filled by Bob Warder. Some there were who wondered how Kansaw Farm would stand the loss of its husky son, but none could blame a young gallant for wishing occupation in the same establishment with Millie. The new arrangement bore fruit in due course, and by the middle of July Tom was generally regarded as an accepted suitor. Then came the regrettable day of the affair at the Widow Wilson's.

Things seemed to go wrong from the start that day. Just before closing time Seth Winnie made his appearance in the store with all the gusto of one possessed of information of importance. Mr. Smith was the one handiest.

"Got a letter from Martin Burns today," announced the harbinger of a sensation. "Him an' Bob Warder is in a hospital together."

The effect was immediate.

tomers abruptly knocked off bargaining or gossiping to focus their attention upon Seth, now expanded with importance. Smith went quickly from behind a counter to quiz the eager Seth, and Tom, pausing in the act of pouring vinegar, shot a hasty look in the direction of the soda fountain. Millie was leaning tensely over the marble stand, her eyes glued on Winnie, her ears

straining for his words.
"What are the details, Seth?" from
Mr. Smith. "Don't tell us the boys are Mr. Smith. wounded!"

The last word, for some reason or other, cut into Tom Geddon. He left his place at the counter to join the circle about the orator.

"Well, I can't say asta thet," answered Seth, somewhat at sea. "He said somethin' 'bout 'em slippin' in th'

By this time the storekeeper was in possession of the letter.

"H-m-not so badly injured but that they'll be out soon—ah—'We slipped one over on the Boche in May; they haven't got anything on us—' Why, haven't got anything on us—' Why, that's 'Boche', not 'bushes.' Means they were too much for the Germans—"
"Hoorah!" from the listeners. An

uproar of chatter broke out.

Tom Geddon forced his way to Mr. Smith's side. He began speaking loudly enough to bring the fountain within range.

"Seems funny. I met a feller from Strawburg that's got a brother in th' Army. His brother wrote him as how th' 16th regiment is in Brest-bin there unloadin' ships ever since they went over."

At this damning piece of testimony

the talking died away. Inquiring looks swept from Mr. Smith to the now nonplused messenger. Smith stroked his

chin.
"Well, of course it might mean that the boys were hurt while working there, and by 'we slipped one over' Martin may mean the American Army in general. At any rate"—as someone behind Seth laughed—"it's great news to hear that the boys are all right and that we're whipping the enemy."
Whereupon Seth Winnie came into

the notice justly due him, business resumed its sway, and one Thomas Geddon, Jr., furtively thanked his stars for

a catastrophe averted.

PROMPTLY on time that evening, Millie's illustrious satellite appeared at the Swain home, groomed like a professional vampire. Not a hair on his carefully oiled head was out of plumb, not a speck of dust was there upon the stiffly-ironed suit or mirrorlike patent leathers, and even the noise of the red dotted tie was not altogether out of harmony with the full moon which crowned his number twenty collar. Two hundred pounds of class, and not one ounce less.

Mr. Geddon was rather well satisfied with himself when they started for the Widow Wilson's. He could not but remember how his ready wit had knocked holes in Seth Winnie's ill-advised attempt to make a hero out of Warder, and there was small chance that his "friend" from Strawburg would be discovered to be a myth. Nor had Millie broached the subject at all—a sign which promised well—for Tom took a delight in believing that she, too, held a distaste for the subject. They were therefore both in high spirits as they drew up before the Widow's broad porch and felt themselves in the spot-light for admiring eyes. The lateness of their arrival was by no means embarrassing—or accidental.

The Widow received them with her customary kindness. It had long been her practice to invite the entire neighborhood to her board upon the anniversary of her birth, a looked-for event in the social life of the community. befitted the occasion, the cross-road folk were present en masse in all the glory of their multi-colored adornment.

Before long the last tardy guests arrived and the company took seats at the table. There were the customary shouts of greeting exchanged, the same time-honored jokes of the past century, the same embarrassed silences of couples who appeared together that day for the first time, and then the gather-

ing set itself to the feast.

The younger Geddon had not come empty handed in the way of displaying his wit. For several weeks he had carefully selected jokes from handy periodicals and twisted them about to suit the occasion. So now, after the dinner was well under way, he felt the moment propitious for unburdening his store. Those nearest him soon discovered his symptoms of having something to say, and called loudly for silence. At the far end of the table, however, the demand was not at once understood, so that considerable chatter still filled the room for a minute. Then it broke off abruptly, just as Bonnie Geddon, Tom's youngest sister, cried shrilly to her father: "Paw, I hear you eat soup."

The hubbub following is more easily



To this day the neighbors will relate how utterly heart-broken was young Tom Geddon

imagined than described. For a moment it appeared doubtful if the Widow's china would escape destruction in the banging of fists on the table, and the noise threatened to crack the windows. Only two at the board failed to participate in the demonstration—

Geddon, Sr., who felt that his dignity had been fractured by one of his own blood, and Geddon, Jr., whose oppor-tunity for wit display had gone glimmering. It took some little time for things to return to normal, but Tom seized the first opening for his delayed witticism. "Zeb," he question

he questioned the farmer opposite him during a lull in the racket, "what's harder'n drivin' a mule to

drink?"

Zeb halted his fork in midair to consider the problem. The company waited in silence, searching individually for an answer. Zeb finally gave up.

"Anyone know?" challenged Tom in a superior

voice.
"Tryin' t' jine th' Army,"
"Winnie.

suggested Seth Winnie. Tom cast upon him a with-

ering glance.

"Anyone know?" he repeated, more to silence impertinent sniggers than in

expectation of an answer.
"Tryin' t' keep out of it,"
hazarded Seth again, not at

all daunted.

This time there could be no doubt of the suppressed laughter. It broke out in several places, was choked back, started anew with increasing volume, and bade fair to equal Bonnie's recent success, when Zeb Kinney got a chicken bone caught

in his throat. This occur-rence was extremely unfortunate for Zeb, but in the confusion resulting the problem of the mule was forgotten. Thomas was well content to leave him standing undisturbed at the water trough. Before long the dinner came to an end, and the guests repaired to the large parlor for further amusement.

Tom Geddon's spirits were not soaring about in their usual air-pockets during the remainder of the evening. He took part in the carrying on in the parlor, but only with indifferent ardor. Seth Winnie took himself off soon after the feast to do some chores, which helped some, yet the damage to Tom's plumage had already been done. Even at that, the Geddon aptitude for prominence might have reasserted itself in the general atmosphere of hilarity had not the irrepressible Seth once more put in his appearance.

The instant Tom saw him he scented fresh calamity in the air. He had not long to wait. A newspaper with flaring headlines emerged from Seth's pocket, and a cry for silence rose from

those nearest him.

Quiet having been obtained, the paper was placed in Mr. Smith's hands for announcement of the news bulletins. A dispatch dated July 18th gave to the world a terse message of military suc-cesses. The great Marne pocket was cesses. The great Marne pocket was being crushed in the Allied nut-cracker,

and from Soissons to Belleau, and thence eastward into Champagne, American divisions were playing their part in the offensive.

Tom's uneasiness increased as Mr. Smith's voice probed the cruel wounds of his martyrdom. A great pain welled



Besides, Tom Geddon had been taking her out lately-had even spent some silver on her

up within his heart. Couldn't they realize, he groaned in Millie's sympathetic ear, how hard they were making it for him who was dying to be over there? As he talked, he worked himself quite onto the verge of a frenzy, until distracted Millie implored him to take a turn with her across the lawn in an effort to quiet his excitement.

HE was inwardly blessing her quick perceptions as he allowed her to lead him to the door, but even as they were crossing the threshold, Seth Winnie's voice broke in upon the reading, piping up Tom Geddon's name. There was no escape, with all eyes upon them, so they turned back reluctantly at the

summons.
"Tom," proclaimed Seth, in his high voice, "th' Gov'ment's a-goin' t' register all you young fellers from eighteen t' forty-five. Meybe yer chance'll come yet fer t' wallop them Dutchmen."

This information was so general in its scope and reached so many of the families present that none but Millie took any notice of Tom's reception of the glad news. Never before, she though afterward, had she ever seen any one so delighted as to nearly faint His face was a study in emofrom joy. tions unfathomable.

They walked home in almost absolute silence that night. Tom had

not yet recovered his vocal powers, and Millie felt instinctively that his mind was busy with the future. No doubt he was already planning just what course he would follow once he was safely in the Army. She remembered a little guiltily a similar occasion a year

before when Bob came back from Strawburg with news of his enlistment. Poor Bob—she hoped he was safe-he hadn't been a bad

Their arrival at her gate broke in upon her reveries. The clam-like Tom was showing signs of thawing out for the adieus when some pedestrians on the road came abreast of the gate. They could not be seen in the darkness, but their voices were clearly audible.

"Mistah Johnson," inquired a croaking voice, "what's harder'n carryin' a pack an' rifle?"

"Dunno, Mr. Jackson," replied another disguised voice, "what is harder'n carryin' a

"Cuttin' cheese an' measur-in' calico," came back the

Millie suddenly discovered that she was alone. Her escort had vanished like a mist into the darkness.

AME the twelfth of September, 1918. The significance of the date lies nost only in the fact that it cost a despotic Prussian his historic St. Mihiel sector, with sixteen thousand prisoners and more than four hundred guns, but also because it was the day of the 18-45 year register.

As early as seven o'clock

in the morning men and young boys began gathering at the cross-roads store for transportation to Strawburg. With some came older folk and children to shop a bit or watch the departure. At eight Zeb Kinney's hay wagon jolted up to the store, and the crowd pressed forward about it.

Zeb descended to the store porch, leaving the team to his boy, who was to drive it to Strawburg. Its passengers climbed aboard with a great racket as they jostled for seats or dragged others aboard from the road. Tom Geddon had a place of vantage at the rear end, where he could be seen and heard by all present.

As the last one was hauled over the

side, Zeb signalled his boy to start. The latter lost no time on ceremony. At the sudden crack of his whip the two horses lunged furiously forward, giving the wagon a terrible jerk and upsetting all those standing. Tom's Napoleonic attitude was transformed Tom's into a wild clawing at space. He appeared to be jigging with his feet and trying to fly with his arms, when the head of the Widow Wilson's negro chore boy drove into his back and sent him sprawling out into the atmosphere. His alighting raised more dust than a Missouri cyclone.

The regrettable incident seriously im-(Continued on page 21)

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Peffer dealing with America's mid-Pacific race problem—a problem the most critical element in which is that Hawaii may eventually be controlled by American citizens of Japanese birth or tradition.

Will the Hyphen Win in Hawaii?

How the Sugar Plantation Strike Precipitated a Racial Crisis That Has Already Had a Far-Reaching Effect

By Nathaniel Peffer

In a previous article on this subject I outlined the problem that confronts Hawaii, the American territory in the Pacific. Forty-four percent of the population is Japanese. Of these nearly half are American citizens because born in Hawaii, and since the Japanese birthrate far exceeds that

of Americans it is a matter of a generation at most before the Japanese in Hawaii who are American citizens will exceed white Americans. And since all American citizens have the right of suffrage regardless of ancestry and Hawaii as a territory is virtually autonomous, American soil will be governed by men of Japanese descent. Up to two years ago this did not seem particularly ominous. Japanese and Americans lived together harmoniously; if anything, the Americans there were pro-Japanese. Since then there has been a complete reversal, the race divisions have been widened and the Americans in Hawaii are crying out on the danger

of the territory passing to Japanese control exerted in the interests of the Japanese empire.

A strike two years ago among Japanese workers on the sugar plantations, the principal industry in the islands, brought underlying dangers to the surface and crystallized the issue between Japanese and Americans. question is now put therefore, what use will the Japanese make of their dom-inating political position when they get it? Will they use it as American citizens in American interests or as men of Japanese blood and patriotism? As throwing light on those questions I enumerated all the agencies existing which make for continued loyalty to Japan and against Americanization. Chief of these are the Japanese press and Japanese language schools, where Japanese children are taught in their own language by teachers brought from Japan and without American education or sympathies, and where the curriculum is almost entirely such as to in-

culcate Japanese, not American, ideas. What solution is there for such an apparent dilemma? What solution have the Americans of Hawaii them-

selves? One interesting effect has already been produced. There had grown up in Hawaii up to just a short time ago a considerable statehood movement. A fairly influential party had begun an agitation to have Hawaii ad-

mitted into the Union as a full fledged State. That movement

American sugar mill at Eva, Hawaii

Photo Paul Thompson.

has been scotched. The same men are now saying that statehood would mean two Japanese senators and several Japanese Congressmen sitting in the Capitol at Washington. Instead another movement is germinating, though as yet only among the extremists. In hearings before a Congressional committee at which an official commission Hawaii appeared a year ago an influential American who has lived many years in Honolulu said:

"I think that when it comes to a point where the political aspect of things shows that the Japanese have or will shortly obtain control of the electorate that you gentlemen here in Congress are going to see that some provision is made whereby a commission form of government is put into effect out there."

Asked for details, the witness specified: "A commission form of government, the commission being composed largely of military or naval men."

This is not the ill-considered opinion of an individual. The so-called commission form of government is seriously discussed by many Americans in Hawaii. The full import of this may

not be grasped immediately. It means that an American territory, now holding the status that Oklahoma and other American States held only a few decades ago, will revert to a position under

military rule like a piece of soil newly conquered

from an enemy.
That, however, is not an immediate issue. For an immediate solution there has come from the Americans in Hawaii Just one concrete proposal. A commission has been sent to Washington to ask for the passage of a Congressional resolution so framed as to suspend the Chinese exclusion act and admit Chinese laborers for the plantations in Hawaii for a period of five years in order to make up a serious deficit said to exist in the labor supply. It is provided, however, that the Chinese come in under stipulations that they shall work only at agricultural labor and that cultural labor and that all those leaving agricultural work be immediately deported. In any case and no matter how

faithfully the Chinese have worked, all are to be taken back to China, voluntarily or involuntarily, at the end of five years.

That is, in a word, contract labor; really, indentured labor of the kind that existed in this country more than 125 years ago and was then prohibited. The Chinese coolies will be imported in gangs, assigned to various plantations and kept there. Theoretically they will have freedom of movement from one plantation to another if they are dissatisfied, though they will have to remain agricultural laborers; but since all the sugar plantations are controlled by a small and well organized group of men, and working conditions, hours and wages fixed by the central organization of these interests, the Chinese would have to accept whatever was handed out to them for five years, without appeal or recourse of any kind, or they would be deported.

or they would be deported.

Over that proposal there has been considerable controversy. It has been vigorously attacked, both by Congressmen and by American labor organizations. On the other hand, sentiment



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Striking sugar workers parading through the streets of Honolulu. Note the uniform dress of the Japanese women marchers

in Hawaii is overwhelmingly in favor To the impartial observer, however, it seems a very trivial and irrelevant solution for so serious a problem. Apart from all considerations of the right or wrong of contract labor, the admission of Chinese laborers for a limited period does not affect the main question, which is what shall be done about the fact that the Japanese will soon have a majority of the population of the territory and then will acquire control of the electorate. Temporary Chinese laborers will not drive the Japanese out or lessen their birthrate, nor will they deprive them of their American citizenship. The Chinese will not drive the Japanese out because it is put forward by the sugar representatives that they need the Chinese in addition to all the Japanese they now have. Nor will the Chinese coolies tend to Americanize the Japanese. To all those questions the admission or exclusion of Chinese laborers is irrelevant, and for the people of Hawaii to concentrate on that one measure is entirely illogical.

There is, of course, the question of a labor supply, and because there is that question the admission or exclusion of Chinese is pertinent, whatever bearing it may have on the main question. Labor supply affects the sugar industry, and, as I said in the first article, the sugar industry has determined the whole history of Hawaii. It was the need of the sugar industry that led to the rapid colonization of the territory by Oriental immigrants who were brought there by the sugar interests and to the flooding of the territory by Japanese. Because the latter made such satisfactory workers on the plantations and accepted their lot uncomplainingly, there was harmony for years. Then came the strike of two years ago.

All the issues of the strike are somewhat clouded. Principally there is controversy over whether the strike was racial or economic. The American plantation owners say it was racial,

the labor representatives that it was The strikers' chief demand economic. was for a different method of payment and recognition of the newly-formed The question of pay is too complicated for discussion except in its main outlines. The laborers get what is known as a base pay and a bonus dependent on the price of sugar, in addition to free housing, medical attendance, and so forth. The base pay for unskilled workers is \$1.15 a day. During and after the war, when the price of sugar soared abnormally, there was a bonus of two hundred percent on an average, so that unskilled workers were

making three dollars a day and more and semi-skilled workers were drawing unheard-of salaries.

Then came the slump in sugar prices and the bonus began to dwindle and pay began to approach the minimum. By that time the Japanese had had a taste of prosperity. Bank records show that they remitted to their relatives in Japan \$17,000,000 in one year. When they faced the prospect of base pay alone and no bonus, which meant the minimum after they had had a surplus, discontent was to be expected.

It is argued by the Americans, first, that the strike was the result of agition by outside Japanese, and, second, that the strike was conducted as a racial fight, a fight by Japanese against Americans, and that discontent with labor conditions had nothing to do with the strike. That opens up crucial subjects. The whole Japanese community, whether workers or not, was integrated into a solid Japanese front. It is charged that forced contributions to the strike fund were exacted. It is charged that those who refused to stay on strike were threatened with being reported to their home communities in Japan and to their family organizations, by whom their names would be published, and they would be ostracized. It is even said that this was done. Notwithstanding, the strike was lost, but normal conditions have not been re-stored. The Japanese are disgruntled and refuse to work full time or at full efficiency. At first there was even sabotage and some burning of fields. That has now ceased, but production has suffered in other ways.

Now, it is maintained that even with all the Japanese working at full efficiency, the development of sugar and pineapples and coffee has been so great that more labor is needed. And with the Japanese not working at full efficiency, the need is so pressing that the sugar growers and others are faced with the necessity of reducing the areas



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Youthful islanders, mainly of Japanese stock, undergo a pleasant lesson in Americanization

of production and suffering losses. Also it is maintained that there is no chance now of getting full efficiency from the Japanese and that future labor troubles are inevitable so long as they are the sole source of supply. They have felt their power and will use it again. Because of their racial solidarity they will always act as a unit. If they are yielded to once, they will demand more later, and because they have the labor monopoly and do act as a unit, they will get their way or exact the vengeance of bankrupting American interests. That is, whoever controls that compact unit can enforce

Furthermore, the Japanese because of their years of prosperity are acquiring economic power. They have already established themselves strongly in the pineapple industry; they control various branches of retail business; they control contracting and building and they are now reaching out for sugar, the industrial foundation of the territory. They have made bids for one or two large plantations. If they should succeed in getting some, it is easy to see how impossible it would be for American-owned plantations to compete, with labor under the domination of the Japanese, their competitors. Then there would be economic as well as political government of Hawaii by Japanese. It is to break this labor monopoly that the Americans are urging the admission of Chinese coolies and to that extent they may have a good case.

Labor supply always has been and still is the key to Hawaii's situation. In the past the labor supply presented no insuperable obstacles. Though it no insuperable obstacles. Though it was impossible to draw on Europe, there was the vast field of the East, with its countless millions, all with a low standard of subsistence and no labor consciousness. The Eastern field in the past twenty-five years has been narrowed. China has been cut off because of the American exclusion act. Japan has been cut off for the same reason and for additional political reasons. The Japanese Empire has become great. The Japanese have acquired national consciousness and patriotism in a modern sense. They are no longer content to consider themselves draft laborers to do the world's dirty work. Also their country is becoming industrialized, from which there follows that it, too, has labor prob-lems. This is a factor that counts for more in recent developments in Hawaii

than has been allowed for in the attitude of Ameri-

cans there.

Labor unionism has had its birth and a fairly rapid growth in Japan itself. There have been big, serious strikes in Japan for three or four years and the Japanese working class has demanded better pay and better conditions. With their own newspapers printing news from home and their numerous contacts with events at home, it was not to be expected that the Japanese in Hawaii would not be influenced, too. It was to be expected that they would share the labor unrest that has sprung up over the world and seek to better their conditions as their

own people have in the homeland.

Also there has been the inevitable consequence of their having been in Hawaii long enough to establish themselves. It is instinctive in men of all colors to seek to improve their position in life. Working in sugar plantations is gruelling, and at best the compensa-tion offers little more than a coolie's way of life. So as soon as they have been able to, the Japanese in the sugar fields have set themselves up as mechanics, artisans, shopkeepers and small proprietors generally. Nor does there seem to be any possible way of avoiding that, whatever the nationality of the laborers. Permanent serfdom simply is no longer in the spirit of the times. To a certain extent, what has taken place among the Japanese laborers in Hawaii was bound to take place in any case, whether the laborers were Chinese, Korean, Japanese, or black or white.

And it can be argued successfully that this must be taken as a premise by the American community of Hawaii in any conclusion it ultimately reaches and any action it finally takes. Whether the Americans bring in European or Far Eastern or Indian or Negro or any other labor, after a certain number of years the stage will always be reached which has been reached now with the Japanese. A sharper edge has been given just now by the differences in foreign policy between Japan and America, by the firmer racial cohesion of the Japanese and the peculiar circumstance of their recent emergence as a world power, so that they are now extremely nationalistic. Therefore they have intruded a greater racial element into the labor conflict. But it is more than probable that any other people who had a common object would also fall back on their common racial origins and fight with racial solidarity.

Only by one resort can this be



Photo Paul Thompson.

Native Hawaiians-representatives of a vanishing race

averted. That is by bringing in every five years a huge number of Chinese, say 50,000, to start at the bottom of the ladder, keep them there by compulsion and then send them back and bring another fresh load. To bring a small number would be of no avail, for the Japanese would still have enough of a preponderance in numbers to wield a labor monopoly. Only a large enough number to supplant the Japanese entirely would be of use. And then there is little doubt that the Chinese would also band together on racial lines and enforce their demands. As for the other proposal, that of a constantly changing influx of Chinese brought in on contract and then taken back home in gangs, it is hardly likely that the American people or the Chinese government would consent to what amounts to a permanent system of rotating peonage. A greater de-gree of independence on the part of Japanese laborers and continued de-mands for improvement of their con-ditions will have to be faced and endured.

There remains the fundamental political question as to what shall be done when the Japanese have increased by births sufficiently to command a majority of the electorate. No answer to that can be given. There is only one hope for an answer that will not prove tragic. That is in the improvement of relations between Japanese and Americans, the softening of race feeling and the breaking of Japanese solidarity by giving them greater contentment with their lot in the territory and heroic efforts at Americanization. Bettering their lot will be one of the most effective instruments in their Americanization. Gradual reduction in the number and the hours of the Japanese-language schools will be another; that is indispensable.

In the meantime working conditions on the islands must be made attractive enough gradually to draw to the islands as many white workers as possible who are capable of being completely assimilated to American ideas and aspirations. This may mean a certain amount of revolution in the technique of sugar production—the greater introduction of machinery and in any case the very material raising of wages—but there does not appear to be any short cut. The old profitable and carefree days of coolie labor are done. Only that way can constant turmoil be avoided and the territory permanently saved for America.

A more carefully thought out and fundamental policy must be wrought out by Hawaii. In that the Americans there have a right to demand the co-operation of the United States, and it is for that reason Americans must give greater thought to their territory in the mid-Pacific.

One more serious race problem exists in Hawaii. It is the plight of the native Hawaiians them-selves. The Hawaiians are dwindling away. In a few more decades, unless the movement is arrested, a Hawaiian will be a (Continued on page 26)

Nineteen States and the Obligation of Compensation

Fifteen of Them Have Attempted to Discharge Part of the Nation's Debt to Its Veterans; Four of Them Vote

on the Question November 7th

LL we do is sign the pay-roll," sang the Army and Navy, at home and abroad. "But we never draw a gosh darn cent," is the way the song ended—more or less. From the point of view of the enlisted man and many officers the song was highly descriptive of army and navy finance. Insurance, family allotments and Liberty bonds made pay almost a mere matter of subtraction.

most a mere matter of subtraction.
So, generally speaking, the Army and
Navy came home broke. The \$60 dole
that went to each discharged veteran
was weefully inadequate as a breakwater against the economic storm that

swept the demobilized millions. The Federal Government, then as now, seemed apathetic and indifferent, but a spontaneous movement sprang up among the people in favor of compensation and today, while Federal compensation is still in abeyance, the principle backof it has been sweepingthe country.

Justice to the veteran began early to be an issue in the States and it is an in the States and it is an issue today. At this time, fifteen States have completed payment of compensation allowances or are still making them. Within a few days referendum vector and directed. endum votes on adjusted compensation bills will be taken in four state elec-tions—in Iowa, Kansas, Illinois and Montana— and it is believed certain that the roll of compensation - paying States will thereby be increased to nineteen. Sentiment in these States is believed to be strongly in favor of the bills to be voted on, as it has been in all similar referendums. In each State, The American Legion, in advocating compensation, will have the backing of strong organization and of many influ-ential citizens. In each State the Legion's attitude toward compensation will be the key for citizens who recognize what the Legion stands for, and are backing the Legion to-day as the Legion members backed the country four years ago, and are still backing the country.

But before telling what is being done in the States which vote on the subject this month, we might profitably discuss the handling of the compensation question in other States.

New Hampshire was first to recognize the obligation. It started payments of \$100 to each of its veterans in April, 1919. Massachusetts, which made supplemental payments of \$10 a month during the first ten months of the war, started paying \$100 compensation allotments to each of its veterans in August, 1919. Vermont had earlier authorized payment at \$10 a month, with a maximum of \$120.

The action these three New England States took was born of instinctive fair play, a recognition of the inadequate compensation paid by the Government during the war, a realization that the Federal Government had been derelict in its duty in not providing an afterthe-war adjustment, a desire to give assistance to service men when such assistance would help them most.

The principle of state compensation met the sympathy of people in many sections. In rapid succession, compensation laws were passed by Minnesota, Wisconsin and North Dakota. Connecticut veterans could have had

Connecticut veterans could have had compensation, but they wilfully made the choice to secure a state fund for permanent use by needy veterans. This choice had the endorsement of The American Legion.

The States in which compensation laws were passed at referendum elections are Maine, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island and Washington. The people of the State of New York also voted overwhelmingly for the passage of a referred compensation measure but before payments could be started the state court of appeals declared the law unconstitutional. In Maryland a compensation law was passed by the Legislature to be declared unconstitutional, too, but at the time of writing efforts are being made to have a new measure passed which will overcome the objections used to overthrow the previous

As was said before, fifteen States have provided compensation up to the time of writing. In the eight States where referendum votes were allowed, the bills for compensation passed with large majorities—an average of three to one.

In eleven States payments have been based on length of service with a maximum limitation. Missouri, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont and Wisconsin paid \$10 for each (Continued on page 20)

Who are the Beneficiaries of Compensation

THIS table, prepared after lengthy investigation by Hugh K. Martin, adjutant of The American Legion, Department of Ohio, shows that 95.73 percent of the compensation distributed to 243,000 Ohio veterans is being used to meet necessary obligations or to make investments.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	eterans Using
To purchase necessaries for self or dependents (includ-	
ing food, clothing, fuel, rent, insurance, etc.)	61,382
To pay debts	57,470
To contribute to dependent members of family	9,137
To buy household furniture and equipment	17,739
To buy business or agricultural equipment	8,141
To pay on mortgage	9,428
To make payment on real estate	16,889
To deposit in banks or building and loan associations	38,005
To pay expense of education, including purchase of books	
To invest in government bonds or War Savings Cer-	
tificates	3,110
To buy motor vehicle for business use	1,822
To buy motor vehicle for pleasure purposes	656
To pay expenses of vacation required by poor health	1,312
To pay expenses of vacation not required by poor health (including several wedding trips)	364
To purchase recreational equipment	389
To pay fee in fraternal order or club	3,208
To donate to ex-service organizations	2,600
To donate to welfare organization or to charity	2,163
To invest in private corporation bonds	632
To invest in preferred stocks of private corporations	656
To invest in common stocks of private corporations for	
profit	413
To invest in common stocks of private corporations not	
for profit	364
To purchase personal luxuries not included above	486
To spend for a good time	146

EDITORIAL

There Was a War

THE December and January issues of most of our American magazines are made up and prepared for printing in early November, at the latest. Much of the material for these numbers is determined upon and allocated, illustrations prepared and the like, during the month of October. Such work requires talent The successful magazine of a rather special order. editor must keep sixty days or more in advance of his reader public. He must determine now what the public is most likely to be most interested in two months hence. In a life so susceptible to changes and unforeseen events as is the life of this modern day, this is not always as easy as it may sound.

In late October and early November of 1918 the attention of the editors was fixed on the calendars for the months of December and January to come. What would their readers want then? The war, of course. It had been going on four years, the recent victories in the West were assuring, and while certain notes looking toward a cessation of hostilities were being exchanged these were overshadowed by more material preparations for another winter of war leading to an Allied finish smash in the spring. While there seemed a remote possibility of peace, editors couldn't take a chance. They ordered the regular quota of "war stuff" into the forms for December and January.

With startling suddenness came the Armistice, and changed the mode of living and habits of thought of every civilized human being on the earth. offices resembled a prairie town in the wake of a cyclone. Presses were stopped, plates smashed, forms pulled apart, the issues for December and January frantically made over to be in keeping with the new order. Across every editorial mind flashed the thought, "No war stuff. We've had four years of it. We're full and fed up.'

Every removable trace of the war was stripped from those issues, and almost any piece of copy or bit of art that happened to be lying around was shoved in to fill the holes—and the lighter, the giddier, the better suited to the purpose it was deemed to be. Thus the great let-down, the great reaction from the strain and ache of four war years came upon us. Most magazine offices retained an iron-clad rule of "no war stuff." No story or article hinting at the recent unpleasantness would get so much as the cold respect of a passing glance.

Of course, there was the demobilization and reassimilation story. Something had to be said of that, of course; but the less the better. It was war stuff, after all, and the reading public was off war stuff. And so it came that the public purposely shut its eyes to things it would not see. The soldier and sailor, so pawed over during the war, was dropped like a hot potato, their concern no longer the concern of those for whom they had gone to the trouble of enlisting.

The Weekly's own experience in this matter may be worth noting. The Weekly made its bow in the summer of 1919, with a staff hastily mustered from the ranks of the armed forces. What should the editorial policy be? For a publication so utterly without precedent it was a problem. Some distinguished editors kindly offered to advise us—and their advice was helpful, except when they said, "Lay off the war stuff, the public is fed up," we were puzzled. We decided to test matters a bit. We did, and as nearly as we could determine, our readers didn't care to have us lay off the war stuff. It developed from actual observation that whenever three or a half dozen vets got together they were apt to talk about—the war. So we printed war, and it was read and is still read; and outsiders, many thousands in number, began buying the Weekly. We note now the word that comes from the great

magazine editorial sanctums is that war stuff is coming back. Indeed, manuscripts which have lain around for four years are being dragged out, brushed up and printed. We believe this a real sign of normalcy. believe it augurs well for veterandom and for every-body. There was a war. It was the biggest thing of the century. It will touch all of us as long as we live. So it has been decided we are to know more about it.

And remember this war was fought by men. Let's

know more of them, too.

The Real Legion

I F you read certain newspapers, yo have been told frequently, in the last two years, the The American Legion is a treasury-raiding band of by rands.

If you read certain other newspapers, you were informed recently how the Legion paid last honors to the body of Lieutenant Belvin Maynard, "the flying parson" and transcontinental air-race hero, killed in an airplane

accident in Vermont,

New York City Legionnaires learned at eleven o'clock one morning that the body would arrive at two that afternoon. Within the three hours intervening they obtained a military band of forty pieces, a caisson for the casket, several hundred marchers and a cavalry Traffic was halted in the heart of New York City while the procession passed from one railroad station to another.

The New York County Legion organization paid the expenses of a man to accompany the body to North Carolina. He telegraphed ahead, and posts all along the route turned out and paid their respects. The North Carolina Legion, then holding its convention,

sent a delegation of thirty to meet the train.

This is one of the episodes that combine to make up the truth about the Legion. Whether you learn this truth depends largely on the newspapers you read.

At the Polls

NEXT Tuesday is Election Day, and among those who go to the polls will be a good share of five million ex-service men. So far as The American Legion is concerned they will go as uninstructed delegates, though we hope not uninformed; if uninformed, the Legion has failed signally to discharge an important obligation.

There are those who profess to see in next week's election the supreme test of the Legion's resolve to stay out of partisan politics. They point out that a measure on which the Legion and the veteran generally had set their heart, a measure which unquestionably was favored by a majority of the American people, has been frustrated by presidential veto. Twenty-eight senators, some of whom are candidates for re-election this year, voted to sustain that veto. The issue, folks say, is clean

These folks are mistaken. Neither this Election Day nor any future one will furnish a test of Legion non-partisanship. There are, of course, service men and plenty of others whose electoral decisions next Tuesday will be influenced by their convictions on the adjusted compensation issue. But, whether Legionnaires or not, they will vote as citizens for what they deem to be the best welfare of their country. As far as the Legion is concerned they will not vote as members of any organization or block for promotion of its interests.

The Legion must retain its non-partisan character or cease to exist. It is not necessary to inveigh against the evils of party politics, though something might be said on the topic. Political parties are necessary to government, but this does not mean that every voter must bare his back to the party whip. By counting themselves among those who so decline, Legion members will by this independence greatly increase the force they wield in public affairs. As this magazine observed concerning Élection Day two years ago. The Legion prefers the rôle of political spur to that of political asset.

Keeping Step with the Legion

Another Outfit's Idea

A WHOLE lot of Legionnaires belong to Rotary and Kiwanis clubs. That's one reason we got a special, particular, personal invitation to a particular, personal invitation to a Kiwanis Club luncheon the other day. It wasn't a special, particular luncheon—just the weekly thing—and we weren't the guest of honor, but we got an idea or two out of the luncheon, just

In the first place, it was a luncheon. Everybody present got his regular noon-day meal, so he didn't have to count the time lost, even if he didn't enjoy himself, which last was impossible. In the second place, it was more like a Legion post meeting than non-Kiwanis and non-Rotary members in the Legion imagine. In the third place, we wondered if Legion posts couldn't use some of the Kiwanis ideas to good advantage in more places. Of course we found out on looking into the files that a big number of posts do. But regardless, we're going to tell about the meeting:

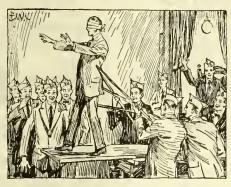
First, a minister member offered prayer—just like the Legion chaplain. Second, they ate—not so much as exservice men would eat, but they ate, and had a lot left over. Third—during the meal a few routine announcemeal, they set out to get some business done and they did it in five minutes. They just let the president appoint a committee for everything of any importance, and on one or two things that called for no discussion they simply voted by voice and ended right there.

Then they set out to have a good time. The president was a wit, and his wit was quick. He cracked a few good puns, and still kept the meeting moving. He asked everybody who had a great to introduce the visitor, so we a guest to introduce the visitor, so we got up and blushed and told our name and sat down, but felt more at home, just the same. Then everybody present got up in order, from the head table down, and told his name and business and his nickname. That gang has been doing just this thing for a year, our host told us, but never gets tired of it. They ring in variations every week, you see. And even constant week, you see. And even constant repetition makes them all better acquainted. Then the president asked a member to speak about the club's prospective basketball team, that had been challenged to play a Kiwanis Club team from a neighboring town. A young fellow got up and soon kidded at least fifteen others to come out and try for the team.

Then the speaker of the day was

introduced, and he turned out to be a good speaker, and we were told that the club never got anything but good

speakers, much.
Then the meeting sang "America" and adjourned. Incidentally, a song-leader had led them through a number of other songs during the course of the luncheon and after the luncheon, and they sang them all with a lot of



Then we went away. We went back to the office, and sat down, and wrote this, and we're wondering if any of the stunts we mention here can be tried on your post.

Classified Legionism

N ATIONAL Adjutant Bolles, in his latest letter to department adjutants, remarks:

Several posts have published classified lists of their membership, showing professional and trade classification. Some few of these reports have been sent in to National Headquarters. We desire to have copies of them all on file. It is a great assistance in studying the membership needs of The American Legion and also is a large factor in selling advertising for the Weekly.

"Quite so," says the Advertising Manager of the Weekly. Then we went to a post adjutant.

"What do you think of the scheme?"

we asked him.
"Heaps," he replied, and went on to tell us that there's nothing like a classified list of members. If you can put all the doctors on one sheet, and all the lawyers on another, and all the bricklayers on another, and all the electricians on another, and so on, you have at hand the best means in the world

Legion Calendar

Armistice Day

The ex-service man's own holiday, November 11th.

Thanksgiving

November 30th will give the Legion another opportunity for service to the

Christmas

December 25th, this year, as always.

Your Dues

All members should pay their dues promptly. Department and national per capita taxes are due from posts on January 1st, and the ability of your post to pay promptly may depend upon you.

for checking up on delinquent mem-You can always get a doctor to to see the other doctors, or an electrician to see the other electricians. It's easier to renew memberships that way than by a house-to-house canvass. Also, it's easier to start drives for new

A lot of interesting circulars were handed out to members of the adju-tant's outfit once, it seemed, for circullation among eligible non-members. The sheets didn't circulate very well. Everybody was stepping on somebody else's territory in the quest for peo-ple to hand the dope to. That par-ticular line had to do with Membership Day. Well, after Membership Day, the adjutant and commander and a few other hard workers got together and made up lists of members according to their occupations. Shortly after that, the post wanted to circularize exservice men in its territory for another purpose—a summer camp project—and instead of making up lists and letting everybody in the post take what lists he wanted and going at the job helterskelter, the lists were divided by oc-cupations and each man got a separate sheet asking him to call on the few men in his own line who were listed on that sheet. The results were superior.

Thus the post adjutant. He knows what he's talking about, and he's keen on classified lists of members.

Red Cross Funds

THE American Red Cross has given tremendous aid to The American Legion at different times, and in different ways. It would be somewhat embarrassing for us, therefore, to do as one post adjutant requested the other day—to write the Red Cross and demand reasons why a local chapter had not helped his post to raise money for a clubhouse.

We refused to be embarrassed, how-We wrote the post adjutant and ever. We wrote the post adjutant and told him some of the things the Red Cross has done for the Legion in a national way, and also told him that it is against Red Cross policy to donate funds raised in its name to other organizations. The Red Cross money of local units, you see, is used only to finance such expressed Red Cross who have the contract of the finance such approved Red Cross activities as home service, public health, nurses, administrative expenses, etc.

Just Posters

A DJUTANT A. N. SMITH of the Jackson-Silver Post, Bryant's Pond, Me., tells us that for two years his post was inclined to inaction, partly because it is drawn from four townships. Now from fifteen to twenty-five members attend every meeting, and the total membership is only twenty-eight. How did they do it?

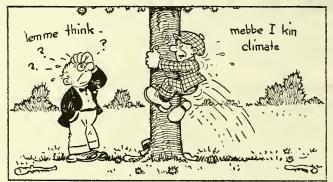
They just printed posters and hung them in stores and post offices of the four townships telling about each meeting in ample time before it was held.

Much Ado About Nutting

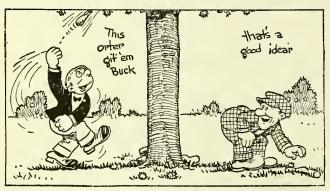
By Wallgren

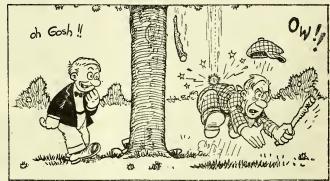








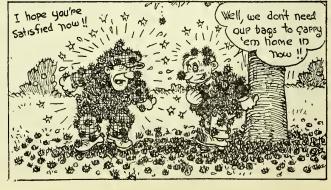












Making Prosperity Puncture Proof

By Gilbert C. Jacobosky Adjutant, The American Legion, Department of Pennsylvania

JUST suppose that three years ago you owned the largest flatiron factory in your State. The Armistice came, and you expected the flatiron business to quit cold. But business fooled you. It boomed. Apparently the world was going crazy over flatirons. You made money—great gobs of money.

And just suppose that you spent that oney. You declared a twelve percent money. You declared a twelve percent dividend in 1918, a forty percent divi-dend in 1919, and in 1920 you declared a dividend greater than your entire investment in the flatiron business.

Then, along in 1921, somebody stuck Then, along in 1921, somebody stuck a pin (or maybe a flatiron point) into the balloon. The flatiron market dropped with a dull, sickening thud. You closed the factory. People, you said, would have to use flatirons some day. Sooner or later they'd wear out their old flatirons and come back for some more. You could supply them—out of the surplus stock you had created when business was good.

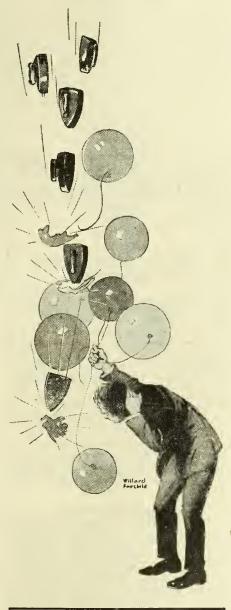
when business was good.
Sure, people came back for more flatsure, people came back for more natirons, but when they bought they gave their trade to your hated rival. He, the unscrupulous wretch, had cut his prices thirty percent. Flatirons you'd been making to sell at twelve cents a pound, dropped to eight cents. Frantic, you threw your own flatirons on the market at seven cents a pound. You sold some then but you lost a dime on sold some, then, but you lost a dime on

the average flatiron you sold at that rate, and at the then condition of your exchequer, it was no very thin dime, either.

To make a long story short, your flatiron business went up the flue; it went into bankruptcy. And all because your company had spent all its dividends, had not prepared for just such an emer-gency, had over-stocked at high prices and could not sell out at a lower price without ruin. You had no reserve. You couldn't deflate without an ex-

So much for flatirons. Now let us take the case of a post of The American Legion. This post has earned money a lot of it. A series of dances brought in \$1,400. A carnival earned \$\cap{0}0\$ more. The baseball and basketball teams earned \$300. Dues accumulated until the post has a surplus of \$1,400 from dues alone. A series of minstrel shows, a Daisy Day, donations from wealthy well-wishers—a score of things contributed to a post treasury that amounted to nearly \$25,000.

That is a good treasury. decides to build a clubhouse—a very good decision. But the post builds a \$50,000 clubhouse, mortgaging its property for the purpose and investing practically every cent in the treasury. On January first of a new year, the post's membership batting average drops to .006%ths. That is, the post's paid-up membership drops. There were nine



T'S a long call from flat-irons to Legionism, but Mr. Jacobosky uses the homely household appliance as a symbol. It helps make a point about business methods and business history that comes home forcefully to almost every post in the Legion.

hundred members last year. The post officers know that most of the nine hunofficers know that most of the fine nundred want to re-up. So they send out a circular letter. The letter brings in dues from one hundred and fifty old members. The dues of the first one hundred and fifty amount to \$525. Of this sum, \$337.50 remains to the post of the department and national toxes. after department and national taxes have been paid. This is a substantial sum of money, but interest on the mortgage is due. Another circular letter would bring in two hundred more paid-up memberships, but the bank will not wait. True, only one half-year's interest must be paid, but that item is \$750, and the post commander has to make a loan of half of it out of his own pocket to keep the post from being embarrassed at the bank. And the treasury is practically wiped out. The post cannot again bill its old members for their new year's dues. It has to rely on the work of members even to police up the clubhouse. If I know a predicament—and I think I do—that post is in a predicament.

I won't attempt to tell how the post gets out of the predicament—the case is just as supposititious as the case of the flatiron factory. But I know of cases that parallel the case of the post

in many instances.

And I know, too, of a post that has worked along sound business lines—has

created a reserve. A post, this is, that can stand depression and near-panics.

Such a post is Henry H. Houston Post No. 3, of Germantown, Pennsylvania, right in the city of Philadelphia. Houston Post has nine hundred members. It has a bank account that exceeds \$1,000—and it has reserves in property and securities that total more than that sum. It has a magnificent clubhouse. It has been lucky, I'll admit, because the clubhouse was given to the post, but it has been thrifty, too. It has kept a lot of money for emer-

As I said, Houston Post has \$1,000 and more. Within a few days of the time I write this—before you will have seen it—Houston Post is going to sink a wad of money in stationery and printa wad of money in stationery and printing. It is going to bill every member for dues. The ones who don't pay right away will be billed again. Then the delinquents from the second dunning will be billed again. Then somebody is going to see the final recalcitrants personally. All this will cost Houston Post money, but Adjutant Joseph D. Walsh says that on the first of January the post will have at least six hundred the post will have at least six hundred of its nine hundred members all paid up, and the other three hundred will be in the fold within fifteen days after that.

Houston Post, like the flatiron business and the supposititious post, will (Continued on page 28)

THE LEGION HE VOICE OF

The Editors disclaim responsibility for statements made in this department. Because of space demands, letters are subject to abridgement.

1392598 Vs. U. S.

To the Editor: I've got a rotten case of remorse and want to locate the conscience fund.

In April, 1917, I enlisted in what eventu-

ally became a unit of a combat division. In June, 1919, I was discharged after serving as a private, 1st cl., mechanic, corporal (twice), sergeant (twice). I got a Victory Medal later with five bars.

During this time, I figure that I drew, in salary, allotments, bonus of \$60, ctc.,

\$879.55.

- In view of the fact that the defense of one's country should not be "inspired by compensation,"
- (1) To whom would you suggest that I return the \$879.55?

(2) I didn't die. Should I include my insurance?

- (3) A wedding present to the Princess of Reuss has been suggested.
 (4) Should I include the Victory Medal?
 (5) After reading Mr. James's stories, I think perhaps Mr. Dupont, etc., might need the dough.
- (6) Or Jack Dempsey.
 (7) In any event, the \$879.55 doesn't belong to me. I was a patriot.—1392598.

The 35th at Varennes

To the Editor: I am interested in your article, "The Argonne—1922," in the September 22d issue. In this is made mention of the taking of the town of Varennes which runs in part as follows:

"Its ruins witnessed the confusion and break of the 35th Division and, with a sigh of content, saw the level-headed, seasoned troops of the First come marching steadily to the relief."

to the relief."

The writer was sergeant-major of the 129th Machine Gun Battalion, 35th Division, commanded by Major Thomas H. Loy. Possibly an explanation will aid in clearing up the serious error (which we hope is unintentional on the part of the writer) by Alexander Woollcott in the article referred

On the morning of September 26, 1918, On the morning of September 26, 1918, at the jump-off, the 35th Division was supported on its left by the 28th Division. This division, due to the difficulty of the terrain, was unable to keep pace with the progress made by the 35th, and was held up at the town of Varennes, which lay within the sector of the 28th Division. Due to the fact that the Germans still held this point the progress of the 137th Infantry point, the progress of the 137th Infantry (35th Division) was halted. The 137th Infantry, assisted by machine gunners from the 129th Machine Gun Battalion, occupied this place and on the evening of September 15th consolidated this position and remained.

this place and on the evening of September 26th consolidated this position and remained for the night. This is a matter of record. After the Armistice, the writer compiled a record of the 129th Machine Gun Battalion which goes to bear out this statement. It is presumed that every reader who is a member of the 25th Division. ment. It is presumed that every reader who is a member of the 35th Division, especially former officers and men of the 137th Infantry or 129th M. G. Bn., will take issue with this article and assist in correcting these statements.

Thanking you for your courtesy, and trusting you will co-operate with the writer in this I am, very truly, WALTER W. WEBER, Aurora, Mo.

Who Can Finish the Story?

To the Editor: Who can tell me about the luck of the Persic? It was on September 7, 1918, just after noon, while our convoy of some twenty ships was leisurely plowing along a short distance out from the English Channel. We had been tossed about for fourteen days and were just getting into calm waters. Suddenly there was the awful explosion of a torpedo. Glancing around from our ship, the transport Es around from our ship, the transport Es Montes, I noticed a long spray of water and

knew the cause. As we were ordered full speed ahead, I never did learn the destiny of the ill-fated ship, reported to be the Persic, and its cargo of American buddies. I would appreciate it if anyone who knows the rest of the story would write about it. MAC E. LARSON, Laurens, Ia.

Nurses Are People

To the Editor: I wish to ask if women ambulance drivers are eligible to The American Legion. I see nothing in the Constitution of the Legion that entitles them to membership, yet at the recent convention of the Department of Pennsylvania at Williamsport they were listed by the newspapers as appearing in the parade, when in reality the women who appeared were ex-service nurses. Since the war I believe nurses have been called by every name under the sun, including Red Cross work-

The Next Issue of The AMERICAN LEGION Weekly

will be the **ANNUAL** POST-CONVENTION NUMBER

and will contain a summary of the proceedings of the Fourth National Convention at New Orleans

ers, war workers, Salvation Army lassies, ambulance drivers, Auxiliary members, and canteen girls, and it's about time newspaper editors and reporters, to say nothing of the general public, learned that nurses served in the late war, too. Exservice nurses never receive credit for documents. service nurses never receive credit for doing any Legion work at all, just because no one knows who they are, and while we do not desire publicity, we do ask that people call us by our proper title, and when I make this request I voice the sentiment of my entire post.—HILDA D. MELCHING, Commander, Helen Fairchild Post, Philadelphia, Pa. delphia, Pa.

The Legion's Job

To the Editor: The American Legion is something that not everybody and anybody can belong to. A member has the distinguished honor of being a proved and tested servant of his country, and in good standing as an American citizen. His test was the equal of that of Job's, in some respects. He left his loved ones, his all. I know this because in the left pocket of his O. D. shirt was the picture of his mother, sister, wife or babies, and his sweetheart's love letters, and how he would pull them out and mope over them when he could find a moment of his own!

of his own!
The American Legion means an organi-The American Legion means an organization whereby a buddy can help a buddy wisely and for the best of a buddy's interest. When I say buddy help a buddy, I mean help him as you did on the front. You broke your last cigarette in two to give him; you dragged him to safety and first aid; you shared your corned willie and your sow belly with him; you risked your life to get him a canteen of water to moisten his dry and parched lips; you nursed him in an epidemic with your health and life at stake. Why not continue the march when you can do it at route step? He still needs you, and needs you badly. He is not the same big strapping Jim that

you once knew. You don't remember where he lives, but you still can help him in almost the same way by sticking and taking an active interest in your home-town post. This, indeed, should mean a great deal to you—to know that you are still helping him. If you turn your back on him now, it would have been better to leave him to bleed to death on the battlefield or let him die in the epidemics of the camps. His biggest need of you is to unravel this

entanglement of red tape which is between him and government aid. How can you help him, unless you have some responsible organization that is s_prorted by its members?—EDGAR A. MONTAGNJ, Abbeville, La.

A Woman on the Boy Scouts

To the Editor: After reading Dr. George F. Vincent's article, "Heroes Still," in a recent number, I felt a reply from a woman who is interested would not go amiss.

The Boy Scout movement is a most certification of the still and the desired the desired the still and the still are the still and the still are the still and the still are t

The Boy Scout movement is a most certain way of acquiring the desired end—100 percent Americanism, not only for the Scouts, but for the scoutmasters as well. Dr. Vincent is right in saying that the men in the work, or "pleasure" would be a better word, "are having the time of their lives." My husband is a scoutmaster and after each meeting he describes to me and after each meeting he describes to me what was done on that occasion, also plans for the future. From his enthusiasm, I am sure the Scouts themselves do not enjoy

these meetings any more than he.
In this city the executive, his assistant and all of the scoutmasters are ex-service men and members of our local post. I only regret having to admit that there are two troops without leaders. There is an effort being made to interest Legionnaires to fill

being made to interest Legionnaires to fill the vacancies. If the men only knew the sport there is attached to this work I am sure there would be no difficulty in getting scoutmasters enough to go around.

Looking at this from a woman's point of view, a little selfishly perhaps, I believe this leadership is giving us better husbands, as contact with clean, whole-hearted boys most certainly has a good effect.—A Scoutmaster's Wife, Stockton, Calif.

An Inconsistency

To the Editor: A man receiving a total temporary award is allowed \$80 a month, \$10 for a wife, \$5 for each child up to two children, and \$10 each for a dependent parent, making in all \$120 per month.

I have been wondering whether the \$10 a month extra for a wife is supposed to support said wife, or is it given to the claimant in appreciation of his nerve for retting married?

getting married?

Let us take a man who is declared totally and permanently disabled. A man in this class is evidently worse off than the man who is declared temporarily disabled, but what are his benefits? He is allowed \$100 a month, regardless of dependents.

Now let us see how this works out. The man who is classed as temporarily disable receives up to \$120 a month; who is declared permanently disabled, with a greater degree of disability than the man declared temporarily disabled, is allowed \$100 a month. Suppose the man who is rated as temporarily disabled is classed as permanently disabled on account of his disabilities becoming more serious what happens ties becoming more serious, what happens then? He is increased from a total temporary to a total permanent status, the latter in itself being a greater degree of disability, but the pay is reduced from \$120 a month to \$100 a month.

Can any sane human being tell me why the House and the Senate let such incon-sistencies become embodied in a law?

This little instance convinces me that there is not enough serious consideration given to legislation for ex-service men.—G. A. ZIMMERMAN, New Haven, Conn.

Payment is made for original material suitable for this department. Unavailable manuscript will be returned only when accompanied by stamped, self-addressed envelope

Both in the Same Boat

Doctor: You say you will pay me Saturday? I'm sorry, but you are a stranger to me

put you are a stranger to me and I can't take your word for it."
Patient: "Well, you're a stranger to me too, and ain't I taking your word for this medicine?"

Romance—Ah, Romance!

A spinster moved into one of the lower rooms of a furnished house and was testing the water faucet when suddenly a whirring noise came from the upper region of the pipe, the outflow abruptly diminished in volume and then increased again with the cosdiminished in volume and then increased again with the cessation of the sound.

"What do you suppose does that?" asked the new lodger of her landlady.

"It's the young man upstairs turning on his faucet from the same pipe."

"But there it goes again," objected the spinster as the performance was repeated.

objected the spinster as the performance was repeated.

'Each time I do it the young gentleman upstairs turns his on."

"Simply a coincidence—that's all."

"It may be," said the lady, still unconvinced. Then archly, "But somehow, I think that young gentleman is trying to flirt with me."

Casabianca Series No. 37,288

The boy stood by the burning deck
As up in smoke it shot,
For all night long he'd played with it And never won a pot.

Paying the Piper

A young woman was visiting friends in another city and took a great fancy to the son of the house, a ten-year-old boy. One day she tried to induce him to take a walk with her, but either he was bashful or had other plans, for he politely declined more than once. Finally she said:

"Harold, if you'll come with me I'll give you some nice candy."

"Don't want any candy," he replied bitterly as one who has suffered from sad experience. "It'll make me all sticky and then the first thing I know I'll have to wash myself." young woman was visiting friends in

A Clue?

Patron of Lunch Counter: "Somebody stole my coat while I was eating."
Friend: "Why not see the proprietor?"
Patron (in great excitement): "Do you think he's got it?"

Professional Advice

The long climb up the mountainside was too much for the tenderfoot and he ad-

too much for the tenderfoot and he admitted it.

"I can't stand it," he panted, sinking on a rock. "My legs are all in."

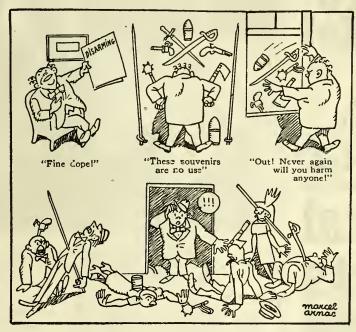
"Waal," suggested the guide helpfully, "why don't ye hop a while and rest 'em one at a time."

How to Entertain Your Guests

Suggestions for Creating a Continuous Round of Merriment at Your Dinner Party.
Tell a story that you have read in a current comic paper and laugh heartily.
Mention the United States Senate, taking care to laugh heartily.

Repeat the good one about the two Irish.

Repeat the good one about the two Irish-



men named Pat and Mike, using the word "Begorra" frequently, and bursting into spasms of hearty laughter while retail-

Mention the death of a wealthy citizen who has died leaving a large estate and numerous heirs and then remark, "Where there's a will there's a lawsuit," laughing heartily.

Get the League of Nations into the conversation but refer to it as the "League of Notions," breaking into an uproar of hearty laughter.

As the guests rise from the table at the conclusion of the dinner laugh heartily, asking them: "Well, did you get enough to eat or shall we start all over again?"

Suggestions of a Doughboy

Being the Suggestions of a Doughboy on the Manner of Conducting the Next War, Together with Certain Reflections on the Conduct of the Last One

40. That prior to the opening of hostilities there be a conference between delegations from the allied powers to establish a uniform price for slickers, canteen cigature. a uniform price for slickers, canteen cigarettes, etc., when sold by doughboys to foreign civilians. It destroys faith in humanity for a doughboy to learn, after going to the trouble of stealing a slicker, that a combine exists in the village whereby all the civilians pledge themselves to pay only a liter of indifferent eau de vie for it instead of the customary bottle of best cognac. cognac.

And Then He Left

Boarding House Landlady: "What in the world are you doing, Doctor Smith, putting that glass tube in your coffee?"

Doctor Boarder: "I am simply taking its temperature, Madame. I am quite sure it is below normal this morning."

"Bz-z-z-z!"

Squib: "Some of our greatest heroes weren't in the war at all."
Squeak: "By the Great Sacred Cootie, who were they?"
Squib: "Folks who go to the dentist when they ought to—before they absolutely have to."

Not Worth It

Applicant for Job: "Do you keep a cash register?"
Future Employer: "Yes."
Applicant: "Then I won't work for fifteen dollars a week."

Wig Wag

Bilkens showed up with a set of hand-carved features that resembled the field after

Château-Thierry.

"Pete's sake!" gasped a friend. "What happened to your face? Been in an accident?"

"Nope," returned Bilkens sadly. "A deaf and dumb barber shaved me and he was feeling chatty."

Historical Query

Two rather unsteady gentlemen were lodged in the same cell and, after the manner of companions in adversity, be-

came chummy.
"Wh-wha's shour name?" inquired one.

"Name's Paul," replied the

other.
"Paul? Paul? Oh, sure, Paul," returned the first, after searching in some obscure corner of his memory. "S-say, Paul, ques-shun I been wannin' t' ask you f'r long time. Did you—didju ever get an answer to that letter you wrote to the Eph-Eph—to the Ephesians?"

The Human Dove

McGinnis was up in court on a charge of assault and battery on another workman employed on the same construction job and his face looked vaguely familiar to the magistrate.
"Haven't I seen you here before?" he

demanded.
"Belike," admitted McGinnis. "I git up
here every now an' then."
"Assault and battery, eh?"
"Assault and battery, eh?"

"Well, sometimes one—sometimes t'other."
"As a matter of fact, haven't you been here four times in the last three months

"Mayhap—I'm not much on figgers."
"You're a regular bully, aren't you, Mc-Ginnis—always quarreling and picking a

"See here, Judge," retorted McGinnis with rancor. "I don't quarrel and I don't pick no fights. I just bust 'em one and go on about my business."

Curiosity Satisfied

One sleeve hung empty, one leg was abbreviated at the knee and on his breast gleamed four medals for bravery in battle. A woman stopped him on the street and inquired patronizingly:

"Did you get your injuries in real ac-

"Did you get your injuries in real ac-

tion?"
"No'm," he replied promptly. "I was dog robber for the cap'n when we were up in the Argonne. He asked me to clean out his canary's cage and the darned bird bit me."

No Privacy

As will happen these days, the talk had

As will nappen these days, the talk had drifted around to prohibition.

"Well," announced the pompous talker, "I don't mind saying I used to drink when it was here, but I always knew when I had had enough."

"Yes," spoke up his wife, "and so did everyone else."



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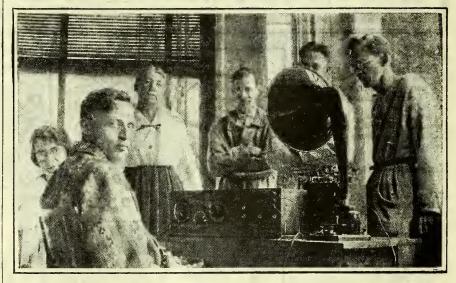
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Tune in for A. L. A.



Mrs. C. I. Crosby and Mrs. B. R. Stratton, president and secretary, respectively, of The American Legion Auxiliary in Connecticut, listen in on the radio the Auxiliary installed at the Allingtown Hospital

THE order "confined to quarters" was bad enough during the days of service, but it's even worse for the fellows still in hospitals. The next best thing to going to a show or concert is to have those pleasures brought to you, and that's what the Auxiliary in Connecticut has done for the men in the Allingtown Hospital and the Gaylord Sanitarium in that State, Radio outfits have been purchased by the Auxiliary and installed in both of these hospitals.

The interest of the Auxiliary women doesn't stop, however, at radio enter-tainment. The seventeen-mile journey

to the Allingtown Hospital is made each week by the members of the Bridgeport unit. This unit has adopted one ward outright and on each visit the members prepare and serve a real home-cooked meal to their adopted patients. The rest of the five hundred men at Allingtown and those at Gaylord are not neglected by any means. The Meridan unit members visit them all regularly twice a month, carrying smokes and other treats, and providing entertainment, while the more distant units in the state put over a mail and express barrage of necessities and candy and other delicacies.

How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation

By John J. Tigert United States Commissioner of Education

Onc of the most interested observers of The American Legion's National Essay Contest has been John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education. He has co-operated heartily, and once, to denote his enthusiasm, re-marked, "If I were a schoolboy I cer-tainly should compete." Despite his ineligibility, Mr. Tigert was asked to write his essay and it is printed here the Federal head of education on the subject, "How The American Legion Can Best Serve the Nation." The results of the essay contest, incidentally, will be announced soon.

N time of war, the men of The American Legion were service men. Each man who served in war for the preservation of American democratic ideals thereby became an increased power for service in peace in perpetuating those ideals and promoting the nation's welfare.

The future of the republic will de-

pend largely on the peaceful activities

of those virile Americans who recently bore arms in its defense. The Legion's peace program is constructively set out in the Preamble of its Constitution. Its objectives are: To uphold the Constitution; to inspire respect for law, human and divine; to quicken the sense of responsibility for the public welfare; to safeguard American principles; to contend for the supremacy of the public welfare to contend for the supremacy of the people over the interest of classes; generally to promote justice, freedom, and democracy, and to enkindle the spirit of peace and good will among all our people.

If The American Legion can reach these objectives and can implant the ideals of education, patriotism and Americanism in the boys and girls of America-the coming generation of citizens—then no greater service could be rendered to the republic. No pro-gram is more direly needed today; no organization can so effectively promote such a program as the Legion; and there is little else that can be done

for the nation's interests at this time. A broad educational effort is imperative if America is to cope with the per-plexing problems that confront her. Madison, the father of the American Constitution, said, "Those who mean to be their own governors must arm themselves with the power that knowledge gives."

The American Legion, particularly through its Americanism Commission,

is making and should continue its heroic fight for an enlightened elec-torate. Difficult problems of a polit-ical, industrial, and social nature must be solved by our voters if we are to ward off disaster to our experiment in democracy. American government, history, law and ideals must be imparted to all within our gates, both native and foreign-born; the reciprocal rights and responsibilities of citizenship must be implanted among all citizens and the love of America fostered throughout the land; the system of free schools must be upheld and improved, facili-ties for adult education provided, the teaching profession elevated, the standard of citizenship and statesmanship exalted, and the spirit of unity forever stressed as our greatest national ideal.

Such a program of the Legion can supply an antidote to the views of a red radicalism which feeds upon ignorance of our government, laws, and as-pirations and bites at the bulwarks of the republic. Thus the interests of classes may be submerged in the promotion of the general welfare; dark places rampant with ignorance, vice, and poverty will be illumined; the vision of the people will be broadened; better exportunity of living will be of better opportunity of living will be of-fered; justice will sway a more con-tented citizenry, and freedom, under the guarantee of the Constitution and majesty of law, will be conserved for

Outfit Reunions and Notices

CONTRIBUTIONS for this column must be received three weeks in advance of the events with which they are concerned.

the events with which they are concerned.

111TH FIELD SIGNAL BATTALION, 36TH DIV.—
Reunion at Houston, Tex., Nov. 11. Write
Frank J. Breaker, secretary, 312 Union National Bank bldg., Houston.
7TH COMPANY, C.M.G.O.T.S., CAMP HANCOCK,
GA.—Members of the class that graduated in
Oct., 1918, are asked to communicate with
Frank E. Murphy, 611 Plymouth bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
308TH INFANTRY—Former members desiring
to receive monthly paper address 308th Infantry.
Clubhouse, 27 West 25th st., New York City.
200TH-201ST (later 496th-497th) AERO SQUADRONS—Fifth annual dinner, evening, November
11, at Browne's Chop House, 1424 Broadway,
New York City. Address Dominick A. Fitzpatrick, 223 West 105th st., New York City.
EVACUATION HOSPITAL No. 11—Second annual reunion in New York City, December 5.
Address Bertram Schwaab, 132 East 92d st.,
New York City.
Co. E, Illith Infantry Veterans Association—Fourth annual reunion at Union Restauant. Dismond and Grant sts. Pittsburch Per

CO. E, IIITH INFANTRY VETERANS ASSOCIATION—Fourth annual reunion at Union Restaurant, Diamond and Grant sts., Pittsburgh, Pa., evening, November 10. Assembly at Wilson Hotel and parade, November 11. Address, Ben Prager, 326 Third ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Books Received

THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS IN THE WORLD WAR. By Edwin N. McClellan. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

HE THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION. Published at Coblenz, Germany, by the Y. M. C. A. for distribution to all officers and men of the 32d

BRIEF HISTORIES OF DIVISIONS, U. S. ARMY.

Prepared in the Historical Branch, War Plans
Division, General Staff.

28TH DIVISION PARADE PICTURES, PHILADELPHIA.
C. H. Thomas, 120 Broad st., Kennett Square,
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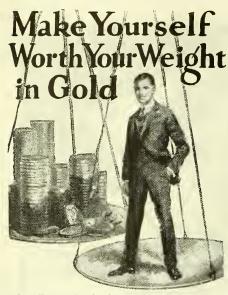


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WITH THE AUXILIARY

What Sixteen Women Did

WITH a membership of sixteen, an VV Auxiliary unit was formed at Green Bay, Wisconsin, in June, 1921. In less than two months after the organization they realized \$423 through the sale of little bow flags during a home-coming there. That gave them a start. Now they have a membership of 65 and are doing effective work in all unit activities.

The welfare and hospital committee visits the one hospital at Green Bay each week on a certain day. The sick men are given fruit, candy, doughnuts,

records, magazines, and cigarettes.

The Auxiliary members try to interest every celebrity visiting the city in entertaining the boys. Many vaudeville actors have appeared and prominent business men have given talks. Meals have been supplied to men out of funds and jobs were obtained for many. The unit has supplied railroad tickets to men who obtained jobs in other cities but had no means of getting there.

Co-operating with other organiza-tions, they furnished baskets of food to forty families of ex-service men during the winter. From further cash donations twelve families were supplied with half a ton of coal each. The Auxiliary supplied layettes and blankets for babies where they were needed.

On Mother's Day cards were supplied to the boys to be sent their mothers, and invitations were issued to all mothers of ex-service men throughout the county asking them to spend two hours at the Legion club. An interesting program was given.

Each week from early in November until the last of May, open house is held in a Legion building on Thursday night. All members of the Legion and their wives, sisters, mothers, daugh-ters, and sweethearts are included. Mention was given this unit at the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Chautau-qua, New York, this summer in connection with their new Committee on Friendly Relations with Ex-Service

Page Mr. Volstead

ITIZENS of Monroe, North Caro-CITIZENS of Monroe, North Care lina, have found a welcome harbor for their stray punch cups and odd-sized glasses—use for which was legisted glasses—use for which was legisted glasses—use fine ago. The Monroe lated away some time ago. The Monroe Auxiliary has been equipping the Auxiliary Legion clubhouse kitchenette and they broadcast a request for unused glass-ware, emphasizing the fact that one stray punch cup was as welcome as a set of a dozen—the men haven't time to compare the cut figure on the outside when they are drinking lemonade, you

The same unit has voted to buy a piano for its adopted ward in Kenilworth Hospital at Biltmore. In the ward are sixty bed patients, most of whom are in plaster casts. Concerts depended on a piano, so the Monroe Auxiliary's piano is destined to bring much sunshine.

Working for the Posts

A HOME on Lake Narriticon all paid for and beautifully furnished, extensive hospital work, cake sales, fancywork booths, entire bazaars, inspiring reports of the state convention held at Lake Hopatcong, September 14th through the 16th, dances, card parties and many other social affairs are all included in the report of activities of The American Legion Auxiliary to William H. Swain Post of Swedesboro, New Jersey.

Miss Margaret B. Costello writes that the boys of the Legion have bought the lovely home on Lake Narriticon and the Auxiliary members have equipped it so that it can be used as a community center in Swedesboro. The local Chamber of Commerce, the Parent-Teacher Association, and like organizations are meeting in the home, thus fostering an inclusive spirit of democracy.

A bazaar, complete in every detail, was the latest interest of the members. Individual fancywork booths and cake sales' have proved successful in the past, as have the card parties and dances. Miss Costello writes, "When dances. any affair is created in our town, socially or otherwise, just get The American Legion Auxiliary at its head and the results are sure to be a credit and a success."

Order of the Gold Star

E MMETT BROWN UNIT of Leba-non, Indiana, under the leadership of Mrs. George Comley, is out to hang up a new record—that of enrolling one hundred percent of the mothers of Boone County who lost their sons in the service. The county has an honor roll of twenty-three names. Of these, four men were orphans. Eight of the mothers are enrolled in Lebanon unit and six are in other Boone County units. The wife of one orphan is en-rolled, and the wives of two others. This leaves just two mothers not en-rolled, and Mrs. Comley is going after them.

The Order of the Gold Star, originated by the Department of Kansas, has been approved in the Auxiliary for formation by departments. It contemplates enrolling within the Auxiliary the mothers, wives, sisters and daughters of men and women who gave their lives in the war. If you want information about the order, write your Department president.

Making Poppies

POPPY-MAKING by the central committee of St. Louis Auxiliary units has reached almost the proportions of a manufacturing business. The poppies have yielded most of the revenue needed by the women for their extensive welfare work, and also have aided them in observing many beautiful memorial rites.

The poppy-making enterprise has proved threefold in its purpose: First, to manufacture a memorial poppy; second, to sell a small tag-day poppy for welfare work funds; and third, to es-tablish a cordial relation between Auxiliary units and members in their work

around a table making the flowers.

The women made large wax poppies for wreaths of laurel and green ferns which were placed as memorials on 225 flag-covered caskets from overseas. The tribute was laid on the caskets on their arrival at the railroad station.

On Armistice Day the tag day of poppies is held and on the last occasion \$610 was realized by an almost impromptu sale.

Home-Boys Away

THE Department of Nebraska of The American Legion Auxiliary looked about and found many home-state boys in the government hospital at Colfax, Iowa, and in the hospital at Bellevue, Iowa. A message of Nebraska cheer was carried by a committee to the patients and they were asked what the home State could do for them. Two things were closest to the boys' hearts—one was to have a radio outfit, and the second to obtain musical instruments to outfit an orchestra. By assessing each Nebraska Auxiliary member ing each Nebraska Auxiliary member ten cents, a large radio set was bought and sent to the hospital at Colfax at a cost of \$390. Each bed was fitted with a receiver, and a Magnavox was installed in each corridor. One of the first messages received on the radio was from Mrs. Edgar B. Penny, Nebraska president, to the Nebraska men. It was by selling daisies that the musical instruments were bought for Bellevue.

A large part of the work of the Nebraska women is in looking after the sick and disabled service men in the State. In addition gifts have been sent to hospitals in Kansas, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico.

Prize Winners

GIRARD, Kansas, has but 3,000 inhabitants, but the women went
out and got 214 members for their
auxiliary, and carried off the state's
first prize for membership of units organized prior to the close of 1921. A
regulation U. S. flag was the prize.
Kansas has set her membership mark
this year at 15,000 and already has
passed the 10,000 mark.

Don't Write, Wire

FIFTEEN girls have chartered the Auxiliary to Western Union Post No. 360 in Chicago. The girls all work in the telegraph office. Miss Mae Crow is president and has already successfully conducted a post dance in one of Chicago's largest hotels to help raise funds for the post's proposed clubhouse. The unit also finds time to visit the disabled.

The Minnesota Hospital Fund

MINNESOTA'S hospital fund, which was named for our vice-president, Dr. Helen Hughes Hielscher, has spent about \$5,000 during the past year. The units established a second-hand clothing exchange and report that the following clothes were dry cleaned, mended and distributed: Suits, 518; overcoats, 311; shoes, 266 pairs; shirts, 222. In connection with the store, Mrs. Osborne, a member in Minneapolis, fitted up a bathroom in her home where the needy service men could bathe and try on the clothes given them. clothes given them.





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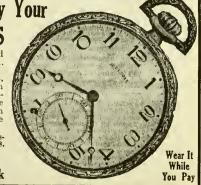
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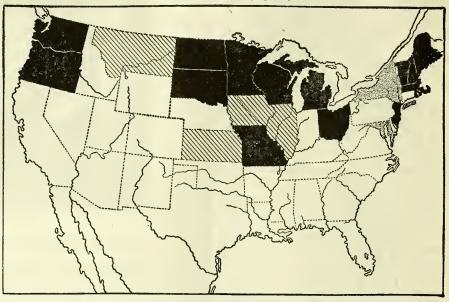
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Nineteen States and the Obligation of Compensation

(Continued from page 9)



A COMPENSATION MAP OF AMERICA

Black-States which have distributed compensation to veterans. Lined-States in which compensation will be voted on this month. Gray—States which provided compensation which was delayed or prevented by court decisions. White-States which have taken no favorable action on compensation

month of service. The maximum ranged from New Jersey's \$100 to Ohio's \$250. In Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington the basis of pay was \$15 for each month. North Dakota paid \$25 for each month, but specified that payments must be used for definite purposes. New Hampshire and Massachusetts were joined by Rhode Island and Maine in giving a flat adjustment of \$100.

in giving a flat adjustment of \$100.

The compensation bills yet to be voted on follow the general principle of compensation for time. The Iowa bill would give every veteran with an honorable record fifty cents for each day of service up to a maximum of \$350. A \$22,000,000 bond issue will finance the bill. Heirs of deceased veterans will be entitled to payment.

The whole subject by now has been brought to the attention of the people of the State by an intelligent campaign of education. The Iowa department of The American Legion has been conducting this campaign for several months. The provisions of the bill offered, its benefits to the State as well as to the veterans have been brought to public attention. Iowa has also taken steps to insure that the full voting strength of compensation advocates gets to the polls. The Legion there has a state legal committee with attorneys in each town to see that all legal formalities are complied with, so that nothing, it is believed, can interfere to arouse the cry, in the almost certain event of a yes victory, that the vote was unconstitutional. The American Legion Auxiliary has been giving noteworthy assistance in advertising the referendum and in advocating it. State Legion publications have given notable aid in the campaign, as has the State Legion Speakers' Bureau.

A similar campaign has been and is being carried out in Kansas. There the

Legion has the added strength of an organization of men and women who are ineligible for Legion membership which is working hard for the bill. The or-ganization is centralized in a committee of prominent Kansans, among them William Allen White. The bill, which would provide for the payment of \$1 for each day of service to all honorably discharged ex-service men and women, discharged ex-service men and women, also is having the organized support of The American Legion Auxiliary. In fact, the proposed law was framed by members of the Topeka Unit of the Auxiliary last year, and after some revision was passed by the Legislature. Governor Henry J. Allen is a firm advocate of the bill. His endorsement, coupled with that of the state-wide committee in favor of compensation and mittee in favor of compensation, and the strength of the Legion and the Auxiliary, has advertised the bill in the most extensive way. Voting sentiment is being aligned behind the bill, which, if passed, must be ratified by the Legislature in Language 1922, according to lature in January, 1923, according to the State Constitution. The Kansas compensation claims, by the way, will be financed by an annual million-dollar tax levy, to pay off the twenty-five millions necessary in that number of years. This fact and others in connection with the bill have been set forth in a handbook prepared by the Kansas department of the Legion and widely circulated.

The Illinois campaign for a state

The Illinois campaign for a state compensation bill has been run along similar lines. The rate of pay in Illinois will be at fifty cents a day, with a maximum of \$300. Heirs of deceased veterans will receive payment. A bond issue of \$55,000,000 will be authorized under the terms of the bill to finance the payments. The Legion Illinois has compiled estimates show in Illinois has compiled estimates showing that on the total assessed property value of the State—\$4,201,000,000—the

payment of compensation, based on retirement of the bond issue in twenty years, will entail an increase in the present tax rate of only slightly in excess of one mill. This fact has been well advertised in the Legion's campaign. Every post of the Legion and unit of the Auxiliary has appointed a local campaign committee to supplement the work being done by the department as a whole. The Illinois campaign has crystalized public sentiment to such an extent in favor of the bill that both the Republican and Democratic parties of the State have come forth in advocacy

by platform planks.

The Montana referendum, providing for payment of \$10 for each month of service up to \$200, also provides for a bond issue and provides for a half-mill tax levy on all taxable property to re-tire the issue. The Legion in Montana has relied principally on the individual work of its members in acquainting voters of the State with the provisions of the measure and the arguments for its passage. Here, as in other States, Legionnaires will attempt to insure full voting strength of recognized advocates of their bill. The Legion will see to it that the vote is got out insofar as it is possible to get out the vote without interfering with or aiding partisan activities.

The arguments in favor of compensastates are already well known to a majority of Legionnaires. Space will not permit even a summary of them all. But one argument which perhaps here overleded by many in the average of the state of the has been overlooked by many in the ex-service world stands out. It is the service world stands out. argument that compensation to veter-ans of the World War is actually a beneficial investment of public funds. In every State where compensation has been paid it has been found that the men receiving it have devoted it to purposes beneficial to the community in which they live. In Ohio, for instance, a survey of the five hundred posts of the State revealed that approximately half of the amount of state compensahalf of the amount of state compensation given to 243,000 veterans was used for the purchase of the necessities of life and the payment of debts. The table, shown elsewhere, which was compiled by Department Adjutant Hugh K. Martin, illustrates this point admirably. The table new has received considerable circulation in States which still have compensation bills to be passed. It has proved an eye-opener to many voters as well as to many legislators.

None But the Brave

(Continued from page 5)

paired the impressiveness of the occasion. It took some little time to restore Tom's equilibrium and assist him down the road to the wagon. In the meantime a fight had broken out between two of its passengers, and this, with the other confusion, gave their eventual departure an aspect like unto that of a

patrol wagon. Seth Winnie watched them out of sight with thoughtful solemnity.

"Zeb," he said slowly to his neighbor, "th' way th' thing turned out looks like a bad omen—'specially fer Tom Ged-

"How's that?" in surprise.
"Wa-ll, Tom's fust step towards
Glory 'peared t' me like a groom fallin'





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to keep his good resolutions to save regularly. But at last he stumbled on a plan which made him the boss of his pay envelope, once and for all. First, he made a budget of his income, which accounted for every dollar of expenditure, and allowed a definite amount for savings each week. Then, he invested his savings on the partial payment plan, as soon as he got his salary, in Miller First Mortgage Bonds paying 8%. That started Bunner on the road to success.

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down at a weddin'. 'Sides thet, I kinda calc'late Tom'll hev a bad time jinin'."
"Sho, now! Tom's a big, husky boy

'nough fer a dozen Germans.'

"Et may be-may be-but as fer back as I kin remember-from Sumpter t' Richmond—when the boys went t' Cuby—an' in this war, I never see th' Gov'ment turn out a sojer hat yet big 'nough fer Tom Geddon."

A shout of laughter greeted this sally. Then Millie Swain took up the cudgel

in behalf of her hero.

"How can you talk that way, Seth Winnie? Everyone knows Tom's as anxious to fight as his father was—

anxious to fight as his father was—and did—in the other war."

"Now, now, Millie, I ain't a-denyin' as how Tom'll bust ef he don't take over th' responsibility of th' war—not a-tall. An'—come t' think on't—ol' Tom did jine th' Quartermasters long about th' time Lee surrendered—"

"What about your own war record?"

Millie interrupted. "I've heard you say yourself that the rebels made you run."

yourself that the rebels made you run.

"So they did, dad-ding it, so they did! I recollec' thet day they chased us up th' river from Manassas. Ol' Silas th' river trom Manassas. Ol' Silas Millard he passed me onct, an' then I passed him again at Alexandria. He got t' Washin'ton a half hour behind me. 'Nother time, Jeb Stuart come a-roarin' up th' valley like he hed th' hull rebel army behind him. Lord, I made better time thet trip, bein' in trim. Wa'n't no harm done newey. Wa'n't no harm done, noway. Ef I hadn't a-run with th' rest, Grant 'ud a had one less man fer t' take Petersburg."

Millie refused to join in the laughter. Instead, she paused for a parting shot. "Well, so far as I can see, any man

that runs and admits it should have

nothing to say about another."

"Sho! Thet's correc', too, but I allow as how th' feller thet runs when they're too many fer 'im gets a chance fer another slap at 'em someday. George Washin'ton made right smart time across the Jerseys with Cornwallis at his heels, but he wa'n't licked. Paul Jones run like Sam Hill when a British squadron showed up, but he lammed 'em later on. Still, ye're correc', Millie. Them fellers was only sojers an' sailor men; they wa'n't like Tom."

That ended the incident. Millie returned defiantly to the fountain, but there was a feeling in her heart that all was not quite right. Why had all was not quite right. everyone laughed at Seth's sarcastic remarks when they knew how unjust they were? She felt that once Tom returned from Strawburg all would be well—yet the words of the old veteran ran tormentingly through her mind. "Them was only sojers . . . they wa'n't like Tom.'

H

As the weeks went by following the day of registration, the tide of life at the cross-roads ran not so smoothly as was its wont. The situation could not have been described by anyone in touch with it, yet it existed, nevertheless. Tom still paid faithful court at the Swain home—still occupied the largest floor space at all gatherings yet there were times when he appeared preoccupied and depressed. And Millie, too, felt that the general order of affairs were afflicted with something chronic. One evening, following Tom's suggestion that their affair had reached a stage where something definite for

the future should begin to take shape, she went home with the idea of dropping a hint to the household in order to determine just how such a proposi-tion should be received. Unfortunately (or fortunately, depending on the point of view) the topic was unexpectedly brought up by father himself before she had found courage to broach it.
"What's the news from Bob Warder

these days?" he inquired of the family generally. Then, when no one answered, "Millie, haven't you heard any-

swered, "Millie, haven t you how thing?"
"Nothing, except that Mrs. Warder
"Nothing, had left the hospital had word that he had left the hospital for his regiment." She hesitated a mo-ment before adding, "How should I hear anything, anyway? He doesn't write to me."

Mr. Swain grunted.

"I suppose his place in the store will be waiting for him when he gets back?" he observed in the tone of a question. "I don't know," she answered, sur-

prised. The idea had not occurred to

"Smith's a fair man," declared her father. "He'll do the square thing by Bob."

Millie said nothing. At best, the out-

look promised complications.

"Me'be Tom Geddon'll go t' Kansas
City t' see th' world," suggested small brother Teddy.
Mr. Swain chuckled.

"Maybe he will. The war will be over then, and the farm won't need so much attention."

Millie felt her face flaming. There were many things she would have liked to say, but she kept a rein on her opinions. However, she could not let this last idea stand unchallenged, so met it

"Tom isn't working on the farm.
His father wanted his help several times, but Tom wouldn't go. I've heard them talking myself."

"Most all this occurred lately, didn't

"Well—yes—perhaps it did. What difference does that make?"

"Quite a little, I'd say, considering that some farm work is 'necessary agricultural occupation,' and that there's a new draft looming up."

"Why, father, that's not fair to Tom!

You know he wants to go-"

"Maybe I know more than some folks credit me with knowing. At least I know this: Several times lately old Tom has been to see Smith about letting young Tom go back to farm work, and young Tom himself has spoken to Smith as if he might go back. What is the idea of all this? Seth Winnie says there's not enough work at Geddon's place for a one-armed man, let alone the two Geddons."

"Seth Winnie makes me sick! He's

got it in for Tom for no reason. He's always saying things."

"Seth's an honest, hard-working man. He gives credit where credit's due. If he hasn't a vast admiration for Tom he hasn't a monopoly on that view. The people aren't all dumbheads around

At this juncture small brother again volunteered information:

"Ah, I know what's got Tom's goat. He'd go back a-farmin', but he'd rather look at a sody fountain all day than a haystack."

Millie's face burned scarlet. The last atom of her self-restraint took wing at this frankly-stated opinion.

"Mind your own affairs, you little ninny!" she cried, almost choking. "You need a tanning to teach you respect."

"Aw! Tom Geddon can't do it. He's

a big fat bluff!"

Millie was flying upstairs in tears before Mr. Swain could shut off Teddy's wrath. The quiet mother, who had taken no part in the argument, laid

aside her work to follow her daughter.
"Let her fight it out, mother," said Mr. Swain, half serious, half ready to laugh. "The sooner she gets over this Geddon foolishness the better for all

concerned."

"If that is so, you're taking the wrong course," she answered quietly. "A girl will discover failings and virtues for herself in time, but anything that looks like interference from her parents will put prejudice into her mind in place of reasoning."

With that she went out, leaving her

life mate to gaze thoughtfully into the

OCTOBER the Golden came and went, leaving her tint upon the world; and as November, the colder sister, swept in for her ordained stay, the people of the nation saw in her skies the dying fires of a world-consuming flame. Out of the East on every briny wind came glad tidings of peace, and above and about the din of victory—engulfing it, softening it—rose the great silence of thankfulness from millions of waiting homes.

People who went to the cross-roads store smiled at each other and shook hands without knowing why. Those whose gift had been greater than anything in Earth's treasure store smiled too, though sadly, without bitterness or jealousy for the ones more fortunate. It was the mingling of the smiles and tears of a nation, for America's altars were decked with garlands of victory, and with wreaths of pale lilies and evergreen—aye, and with poppies,

too. Then, as the weeks went by, lads in O. D. began to sift back from the camps. They came flushed with a triumph justly theirs, although theirs had been no part in its making save their readiness and yearning to go. More time passed; more of the boys came home, some of them with gold chevrons on their sleeves. Then the cross-roads commenced preparations for a reunion which was to reunite old families and old friends.

Almost everything was decided upon except the date. A few of the boys were still away, and no one knew just when they would return. Finally all agreed that the day should be set when two more men should have come home, without regard to who they were, so

long as they lived near-by.

The reception committee experienced some little difficulty in accepting and rejecting the thousand-and-one suggestions offered. Mr. Smith, as chairman, wisely lent his ear to those who had been represented in the service, although he soon discovered that the non-represented element had the most to say. He was further embarrassed by the personnel of his staff—elected with no great foresight at a community meeting-which pulled in every direction of the compass upon every question arising. Needless to say, Seth Winnie, of the old veterans, and Tom Geddon, of the younger set, displayed



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Drew "Square Deal" Rules

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correct word and one deducted for each incorrect word
or omission of s correct word In case of tie, prize
tied for will be awarded each tying contestant. The
correct list by which judging will be done will be made up
from lists received and not from any so-called "master
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3 Use only English words. An object may be named
only once but part of objects may also be named.
Either the singular or plural of s word may be used,
but not both Words of the same spelling but different meaning or synonymous words will count only
once Lompound hyphenated and obsolete words are
not permissible. Webster's International Dictionary
will be the final authority
4 Write "C" words on one side of paper only, numberings and the sum of the same and the sum to write
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the teamwork of a mustang and a mule hitched to a chariot.

It was over the question of mementoes for the military guests of honor that things began to look as if the Versailles conference would have to be called upon for a decision. Mr. Swain favored certificates of appreciation from the people generally, which might in after years be framed and displayed in offices or parlors. Zeb Kinney was for giving silk flags with the recipients' names and regiments on them. Seth Winnie, on the other hand, thought there could be no question of the superior virtues of medals, such as could be worn upon each soldierly breast on Decoration Day, and such like. Tom Geddon appeared to be in favor of nothing in particular but against everything in general, except that something might be given. As the latter could talk louder and longer than any of his competitors, his ideas, or lack of ideas, accomplished an unyielding deadlock.

It happened one day that the committee was in session about the store stove debating the memento question and progressing rapidly in the general direction of nowhere. The deliberation had paused for a moment due to the fact that Zeb Kinney had swallowed his cut of Horseshoe in a burst of oratory, and Mr. Smith had ruled, upon Seth Winnie's point of order, that Tom Geddon could not have the floor until Zeb should have finished his argument. At this point the door was thrown suddenly open, and on the threshold appeared Burns and Warder, arriving home from the war zone. The convention adjourned without motion.

An extempore reception followed, with much chatter and handshaking, and each of the returned soldiers answered the inevitable inquiry, "Glad to get home?" to everyone present individ-Estimating conservatively that some four million young men answered this same question a thousand times each, it may be safely said that the overjoyed, well-meaning American public was assured four billion times of something which no one of them would have doubted for a minute.

After the excitement of the welcoming had abated the two buddies resumed their way homeward, leaving the crossroad folk still a little breathless and unready to resume their interrupted business. As a result the committee decided to postpone further argument until evening, when a date for the reception would also be set. It began to look as if the deadlock would have to be broken.

I T was not until two days later that Bob Warder again appeared at the store. He greeted the few customers generally, nodded cheerfully to Millie, waved a half salute to Tom, and went into Mr. Smith's office. The watchful The watchful spectators decided mentally that either he had not yet heard the news of his late steady's change of heart or was no longer interested. Similarly, if the thoughts of the two behind the counters could have shown in substance, they would have appeared as a jumble of question marks.

Between that day and the Friday set for the reception Bob appeared at intervals at the store, showing always the same cheerful courtesy to both Tom and Millie without any attempt at more than a casual conversation with either. One day a small flurry was created by

a report that he had left an object of interest overseas, but it was quashed almost as soon as started by a vigorous denial from Martin Burns. Seth Winnie showed no hesitancy in voicing his idea of its origin, a suspicion which found ready acquiescence everywhere. was the status of affairs when the day of the reception arrived. By evening the whole neighborhood was palpitating with excitement.

THE hum of conversation stopped abruptly as Mr. Smith arose from his seat on the platform and advanced to the flag-draped speaker's table. For several moments he stood in impressive silence gazing out over the sea of faces before him. Every chair in the com-munity hall was occupied, and late comers lined the walls and filled the window ledges. In the front row of chairs sat a self-conscious rank of uniformed huskies, who, unaccustomed to so much attention and honor, kept their eyes glued on the chairman or glanced nervously from him to the other dignitaries on the platform. The pres-ence of the Honorable Mr. Justice Brown, from the capital, added greatly

Assured now that the attention of all had been secured, the chairman invited the Reverend Joshua Klugg to voice a benediction. There was a creaking of chairs on the waxed floor as the audience rose for the service, another as they resumed them after his few words were finished. Then the orchestra played "Keep the Home Fires Burning" with all processory tests and for with all necessary taste and feeling, and when the chorus was reached, a roar of voices took it up with such vim as to shake the rafters. This seemed to dispel much of the restraint caused by the worthy Justice's presence, for he himself lent his voice to the refrain with all the earnestness of his being. A few minutes later, when Mr. Smith introduced him, he received a flattering ovation.

The great jurist spoke eloquently of the hopes and fears of the nation dur-ing the two years of conflict, of the noble way in which its sons and daughters had met the crisis and conquered it, and of the great obligation which could never be paid to those who had given their all for our common country. He then welcomed those who had gone and returned, in the name of the people of the commonwealth.

When the hearty applause had died down, Miss Marguerite Hicks sang a solo about a brook with water running in it, which, in spite of some danger-ously high notes and trills, eventually succeeded in reaching a sea described as being restless and salty. She, too, was generously paid in hand-clapping, although some of the overseas veterans winced perceptibly at the vivid saltwater portrayal.

THIS was followed by the presenta-tion of certificates (the gift finally chosen) by Mr. Smith, who made a few homely remarks during the ceremony. His words came unquestionably from his heart, and were received by the boys in the same spirit. "The Star Spangled Banner" and another short prayer wound up that part of the recention.

ception.

The dancing program was well under way before anything eventful oc-curred. Then a sensation was caused by the orchestra suddenly breaking off

in the midst of a polka to swing into the wedding march. A great confusion ensued, as a matter of course, which was heightened by Zeb Kinney becoming entangled in Maw Geddon's train and almost depriving the lady of some very necessary wearing apparel. It was not until his Number Tens were finally extricated from the draperies that the cause of the commotion was discovered.

It has never been definitely ascertained just how the news leaked out, but the heavenly look on Seth Winnie's face, as he gazed proudly down upon the blushing Widow Wilson at his side, was enough to confirm anything. The announcement following was altogether proper, though somewhat unnecessary. At all events this news furnished a topic of conversation until one o'clock came and the call for supper was sounded.

ATHERED about the tables in the dining hall that evening were Americans of every shade of patriotism; patriots back from the campaigns in France and Belgium—ever reticent; patriots from the sectors in the interior who had struggled night and day to feed the army and keep it moving; patriots from the camps at home who had spent months in fruitless longing to go over; patriots from our floating war-dogs who had kept the sea lanes open winter and summer.
And there were other patriots, too, who wore no uniform of their country, the ones who had given and worked and waited-they who were the great unyielding backbone of the nation. But we may not overlook here the patriots of still another shade—the patriots who braved the unknown seas of matrimony soon after the call went out; the patriots who brought into the world other little patriots, who, had it not been for the clouds of war, would never have known existence; the patriots whose consciences suddenly revealed to them dependents in need of maintenance, farms that needed tilling, necessary industries that needed manning, bureaus and works that needed clerks and ornaments-though the salaries were a dollar or were overwhelming; the patriots upon whom new ailments suddenly descended, depriving them of the soughtfor places in the ranks; the patriots who were dying to do their duty but were too old for service—like Tom Geddon, for instance.

Toward the end of the supper came calls for extemporaneous speeches. Martin Burns was asked to tell something of his overseas experiences. He was deeply engaged at the moment try-ing to make up for two years of army fodder, but was at length compelled to

"Well, there ain't much to say," quoth the veteran. "Bob and I was in the 16th Infantry most all the time. We did a bit with the outfit in the Toul trenches, and in May we was in the first American offensive—at Cantigny. Our division took Berzy-le-Sec July. 'Nen we took a crack at 'em at St. Mihiel (he pronounced it 'Saint M'Heel') on the twelfth of September, and in the Argonne in October, and up near Sedan in November, and in Germany— I guess that's about all."

"I guess that's about enough," opined Seth Winnie, "considerin' as how they

kept ye so busy a-unloadin' ships all the

An outburst of laughter followed,





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with cries for a speech from the old Union veteran. Seth had no scruples against speech-making, and obligingly

arose and bowed to the gathering.

"I jest allow as how I'll say a word from one sojer t' other ones. All us folks is mighty proud o' you boys fer all ye've done, an' we're glad ye've come home fit an' proper. Ve're beroes now home fit an' proper. Ye're heroes now, in yer uniforms an' yeller chevrons an' everything, so make th' best on't while it lasts, 'cause onct ye're outa th' uniform ye'll be hobos. Et ain't nothin' new—et's the same after all wars. While ye're fightin' an' starvin', ye're havin' po'try an' songs writ about ye, an' society people a-dinin' ye afore ye go, an' folks a-cheerin' while ye're marchin' by—but onct the danger's past an' ye're home agin, all thet's fergotten, an' ye've got t' git out an' dig like thunder t' break even with th' stay-at-homes. I know as how this ain't very encouragin', but et's God Almighty's truth, as ye're bound t' find out. So I sez, sez I, good luck t' ye an' an even break! Ye're all right, even if they was times when ye had t' give ground an' run a mite, so long as ye went back when ye got the chanct an' lambasted hell outa 'em."

That was the last as well as the most successful speech on the program. The crowd was on its way back to the dance hall before the applause had subsided, and only the beat of music rising on the air sent the dancers scurrying for the floor and put an end to the outburst of cheering.

BY noon of the day following the reception the news had spread through the neighborhood. Bob Warder was back on his old job at the store, and Tom Geddon was leaving that afternoon for the city! Gradually Gossip's extra edition was distributed, furnishing the thirsty countryside with details, guesses, surmises and facts until nothing remained to be picked to pieces but the hard remains of the skeleton.

It thus was established that Millie Swain had gone home from the reception with her parents, and no one could remember having seen Tom Geddon take his departure; that Bob Warder had gone to work at the store in the morning as if he had never been away from it; that Bob could have had his place back the day after he came home, but preferred to rest up a bit. Maw Geddon herself supplied the remainder of the information.

"O' course we hate t' see our Tom go," she confided to friends at the cross-roads, "but, my lands!—Tom's bin a-hankerin' t' travel, so we ain't th' ones as 'ud keep him. Tom he ast Mr. Smith, an' Mr. Smith he writ t' some people in th' city. Yistidy he got th' letter fer Tom t' come right off, so Tom he's a-goin' t'day. He's a-goin t' travel most every place fer to sell grape juice an' sich like, an' some day me an' paw's a-goin' t' th' city fer t' visit him."

That afternoon the cross-roads folk gathered to bid farewell to the adventurer. The stage was a little late, which gave Tom an opportunity to elaborate somewhat on his future, and the amount of the salary he was to receive soared steadily with each narration. As Seth Winnie afterward remarked, "Ef the stage hadn't come when it did, et 'ud a-taken th' gov'ment war debt

pay him."
When it did come, Tom's bag was put aboard and its owner mounted to the seat with the driver. As he sat there waiting for the mail to be thrown on, leaning down at times to shake hands with someone, one could not but perceive how great a loss was about to befall the community.

At last the mail was up and the driver settled in his seat. Then, with a flourish, the stage rolled off, bearing

into the byways of the world-for fame

and fortune—the pride of Kansaw.
At the corner of the lane he looked around to wave a gracious farewell, but immediately turned his back on the last view which caught his eye. The last view which caught his eye. cross-roads were already deserted, save for three figures still plainly in view— Seth Winnie, posed at soldierly attention in the road, waving an American flag, and Bob and Millie standing together in the doorway.

Will the Hyphen Win in Hawaii?

(Continued from page 8)

curiosity and his race only a memory. A gentle and lovable people, originally marvelous race stock, their birthright the islands themselves, they are wearing away under the grinding of civilization. They have seen their primitive isles become an important, bustling, productive and profitable territory, but at the price of their own extinction.

The Hawaiian was by the habit bred in many successive generations accustomed to a free outdoor life, unhampered by work, worry or clothes; he swam and fished and sang and danced and lazed life away as a child of nature. Now he has had cities superimposed on him and he himself has been thrust into them. He has had to smother his skin in clothes and shut out the sun with a roof and live his life on pavements. Unfit for the harsh competitions of industry and commerce, he has lost his lands and his wealth, and is now poor as well as oppressed by civilization. Drink was forced upon

him by the greed of white traders backed by their warships and disease introduced by the dissolute adventurers who roamed the South seas, the diseases of vice as well as of industrial civilization. Intermarriage also has thinned out his race. Now there are left only 23,000 full-blooded Hawaiians. Less than a hundred years ago, or shortly after the first white men came to settle in Hawaii, there were 130,000. In these figures there is poignant tragedy. Hawaii has been made great, but the Hawaiian is dying out.

An organized effort has now been begun to save the race, with government help and under government supervision. It is planned to take as many Hawaiians as possible out of the city and settle them back on the land. A year ago President Harding signed an act creating a Hawaiian Homes Commission for the purpose. It is planned to set aside certain lands as home sites for selected families of Hawaiian ancestry. These lands will be leased to

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question is that one. The responsibility on the American nation is no less to save the Hawaiians for Hawaii than to save Hawaii for America. Ne take off our hat to TIGER POST, NEW YORK CITY. enlighten the public on the immigration problem, a public meeting was held in town hall under the auspices of the Immigration was the subject of

may be cared for.

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a year over a long period. Land capable of cultivation is to be chosen; it will be developed as far as possible; agricultural experts will be assigned to work with the native settlers to help them get profitable crops and a loan fund established to tide the farmers over in time of need. Everything possible is to be done, it is promised, to enable the natives to settle permanently on the soil, prosper as independent farmers and replenish their race. A start is now being made with lands on the island of Molokai and some on

the island of Hawaii, but other public lands are to be set aside for this ex-

clusive purpose, so that later additional families may be settled until as many as possible of the remaining natives

No less important than the Japanese

made a study of the question.

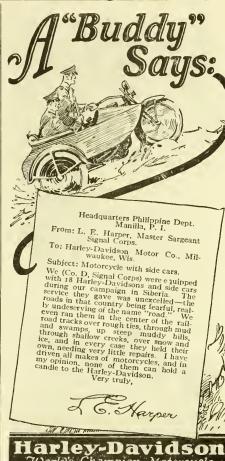
Abner Rude Post, South St. Paul,
Minnesora. Situated in a city where according to census figures 57 percent of the male population over 21 years of age is foreign-born, the post has been active in Americanization work. At the close of the night school term, the post conducted a naturalization ceremony at which 25 successful candidates for citizenship were honored. Each candidate was presented with a silk American flag. The post is also sponsoring a library to be used largely

by foreign-born residents.
FRED W. STOCKMAN POST, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI. An elaborate vaudeville review was staged by the post for the benefit of a pure milk and free ice fund directed by one of the local newspa-pers. A number of local individuals and firms showed their approval of this work by actively co-operating.

THE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK LE-GION ATHLETIC COMMISSION. ranging the track meet in connection with the department convention, it was agreed that part of the proceeds would be devoted to the support of the Le-gion's Veterans' Mountain Camp for convalescents at Tupper Lake.

HAGERMAN POST, HAGERMAN, NEW MEXICO. To help boom their town, "The Pride of the Pecos Valley," Hagerman Post has had printed and discrete the prin tributed a pamphlet setting forth the advantages of living there. The Legion is working in conjunction with the town board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. In connection with the G. A. R., the U. S. W. V. and other veterans' organizations and auxiliaries, a fund is being raised to establish and maintain a home in Washington for the widows and orphans of veterans of all wars from the District of Columbia.



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Making Prosperity Puncture Proof

(Continued from page 13)

hit a period of deflation when its fiscal year ends (this happens to be January 1st), but Houston Post itself won't be hurt by that period. It will have enough reserve to carry it along. It is going to make the membership balloon puncture-proof. It can keep its membership paid up because it has money enough to keep after the members until they have paid up. It has no heavy interest payments to meet. Its current bills are all met. It has about \$1,000 on which to collect dues—if you want to put it that way—although no great part of the \$1,000 will be necessary for such work. Last year, although Hous-ton Post had the money, it hadn't worked out a system for spending any of it to collect dues—acted like a post without a reserve, in other words. The without a reserve, in other words. result was that the post had only sixtyone paid-up members on January 1st, when its own year ended, along with the "years" of National and Depart-mental Headquarters, and only 242 in the middle of the month, and it took a couple of months more to get back to the ante-deflation status.

But ready money isn't valuable only in keeping up membership. Here's another case: Only a few weeks ago, somebody came to the executive committee of Houston Post and suggested the organization of a post drum and bugle corps. It was proposed to keep the drum and bugle corps finances separate from the post finances, and the members and sponsors of the corps were willing to back it without loss to the post, but they wanted ready money. So Adjutant Walsh was authorized to go downtown and buy \$105 worth of drums and bugles. If the post hadn't had money in the bank, the corps would have waited weeks more before it could be organized—or at least before it could begin practicing. The post would have lost just so much revenue and enter-tainment by the delay, because such a

corps is a money-maker. Once the corps is operating the post's treasury will be largely responsible for its success. Just as the post's treasury has helped other ventures—the Nobis Nobis Club, for example. That club is composed of members of the post. For the benefit of the post it puts on an annual minstrel show to make money, and another to entertain disabled veterans. It's the one to make money that is most pertinent to this discussion. It makes a lot of money. The minstrel show may not have been financed the first time by the post—I don't know for sure—but I do know that the post could have financed the first show. And now, the Nobis Nobis Club has a substantial treasury of its own. Its treasury corresponds to another reserve—just so much more financial security for the post. The club's finances being conducted on a separate budget, the post cannot very well lose by the activities of the club, and stands to win in big quantities.

Let us now do a little more supposing. Let us suppose that your post has a clubhouse, but no furniture. You have You have no substantial treasury, either. Suppose you want \$5,000 worth of furniture. Chances are, you'll have to buy





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that furniture on the instalment plan, and you'll have to spend \$6,000 for it, just because of the conditions under which the purchase is made. Don't think because I speak of \$5,000 worth of furniture that I'm considering only big posts, either. Five hundred dollars worth for a post with fifteen members would have to be bought under proportionate terms—on the instalment plan. Twenty percent, I am told, is the aver-

age instalment premium.

And, on top of that, you would lose a further cash discount. If you can pay cash on the nail for furniture, or anything else, you can generally get a discount. Some of our big industries save millions of dollars a year, simply by paying their bills promptly. average sale in business is made on a so-called cash basis—that is, the seller expects to be paid within a month. A small reduction is allowed if payment is made within a few days after the bill has been sent out. By this arrangement, if your post buys anything for \$50, you'll very likely get a bill the first of the month asking for the fifty, and offering a discount of two percent if you pay before the fifth. The post with a ready-money treasury can pay a bill like that out of hand. The finance

a bill like that out of hand. The finance officer, or treasurer, or adjutant just sends along a check for \$49.

One thing more, and this is important: Did it ever occur to you that a post could pay its bills to the rest of The American Legion even in advance of payments to the post by members? Every year, your post is taxed, as I've said, for department and naas I've said, for department and national dues, including the subscription price of the Weekly to members. These taxes altogether seldom exceed \$1.50, and as often as not are \$1.25, depending on the amount of department as sessments. Along about this time of the year, your post officers are getting in and working over sheaves of cards, which are the membership cards, Week-ly subscription cards, and so forth, for next year. They are Legion records of individuals. Your post gets enough of these cards to provide for every member this year and for prospective growth. Suppose your post just sent a check to department headquarters on January 1st for all its present mem-

bership, even if dues are not all in?
The result probably would surprise you. In the first place, you could send along Weekly subscription cards, and subscription lists for any department publication that might be included in the bargain. While you might not get a discount for having paid cash, you would have accomplished something in the way of bookkeeping. And you could put your post on a day-to-day basis, which is most important of all. You could then let members pay up at one price for full membership for one year, regardless of the time of payment. The process of pro-rating dues according to the time to elapse between a member's payment and the end of the year could be done away with. If you signed a member on July twentieth, you could carry him on your books for a solid year, collecting a full year's dues for it, too. Your membership could be kept together much more easily by having it possible to go, one at a time, after those who had not paid their dues. There would be no first-of-the-year scurrying to get the crowd to pay up.

It is true that many posts collect dues in two or three or four or more annual payments, and it is also true



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that many posts bring their books to a close after January 1st. But it is also true that members frequently will be willing to advance the date of their assessments and that even if your payments are only half in by January 1st, that half of the total of your local dues generally will equal or exceed the national and departmental taxes.

And when you keep on after the old members following the first of the new year, you will have an added argument to give them: You can tell them that you have paid part of their dues for them, that Legion membership is a permanent thing, that they cannot withdraw merely by refusing to pay dues, that delay in paying dues is just like delay in paying any other debt. And you can tell them that their payments can go on a yearly basis from then on.

There would be no particular risk to

your post in settling the post's dues to headquarters this way, either. Your post probably will grow larger, not smaller. The experience of the Grand Army proves, to my mind, that the Legion will not attain its maximum growth for twenty years yet.
Your old members are almost cer-

tain, all of them, to come back into the fold some time during the first three or four months of next year. So why not pay for them now, and get them in earlier by the force of the post's example, and by appealing to their sense of duty to pay off their debts? After all, department and national dues are more like taxes than anything else; they have to be paid off sooner or later, and the sooner the better. If members still do not come in, you can notify department headquarters. If enough posts were to adopt the cash-in-advance policy, I do not doubt that departments and National Headquarters and the Weekly could find some way of refunding for the few losses you would experience. And you could always arrange to have Weekly subscriptions transferred from one member who has not met his debts for the year to another

a new one—who has met the debt.
One item, pertinent to what I have just been discussing, deserves a separate paragraph. This is it:

You can always hold up membership

cards until you've got your money.

Most of my story, I begin to realize,
has been dedicated and devoted to the fellows who are doing the work that gets other fellows in and helps them stay in because they know the Legion is good for them. But I expect a lot of the other kind of Legionnaires (and I must admit there are many of them) to read this too, and to know something of the problems their posts have, and which hitherto may have escaped their attention. The fact that the problem of finance has escaped their attention may be one reason why their posts have had a problem of finance.

The things I suggest cannot be done without a treasury. So the answer must be: Go get a treasury! Get a reserve! Don't have an annual period of deflation! Don't have a financial panic January first! The fly-by-nights of business, as a rule, went to the wall during the near-panic of 1921. The Legion is not a fly-by-night organization; it is built on staunch business principles, from the bottom up and from the top down. But flaws crop up in every organization, and if I can do the least thing to pick out one flaw. and tell how to eliminate it, I feel that I have done a lot.

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How's Buddy Going to Keep the Home Fires Burning?

There's no place like home, 'tis true, but just the same Buddy in the Barrel has passed many a weary hour in his mansion by the sea and other wet, cold places. no furnace in Buddy's tepee, there's no stove, no range—and the winter snows find our Coupon Hero huddled in his old army blanket dreaming of that warm billet and that dry trench beyond the herring pond.

Verily, it's a sad, sob story. When Buddy got into his new wigwam, he picked up a copy of the Weekly and ran slowly through, the advertising pages. What! Ho!
Not a stove, range or furnace advertised! Buddy dug his fingers into that hair mattress, grown without a tonic, and sank deep into the staves in even

deeper thought.

Alexander had looked for other worlds to conquer; Caesar had gazed with envy across the Rubicon, Hannibal thought of that Rome beyond the Alps, but Buddy in the Barrel longed only for a home where he could get his feet warm after a hard day's labor. In Buddy's home no flapjacks left their faint aroma, no steam sizzled like the 5.9's.

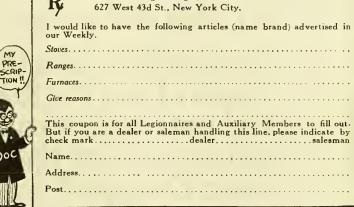
And Legionnaires, everywhere, ride the troubled seas like Buddy and Hamlet. It doesn't take a seventh inning stretch of the imagination to see the old warriors gathered around embers, Indian style, making their toast on the ends of bayonets that once dripped with sawdust. And when the Buddy family is driven indoors by the elements, the sib is there for duty stronger than Mustapha Kemal in a pinch.

Kindle the fires of optimism with the little coupons. the universe there are three-quarters of a million of us who have been sibley engineers and field kitchen mechanics quite long enough and that Jerry put out that last fire we made overseas by dropping sompen from on high. How many Legion Posts want furnaces?

To the Advertising Manager,

Wives, mothers and sisters, help us get that range. Biddy in the calico can't make roasts over a can of candle grease any more than Buddy can step out to a formal affair in his barrel and whoop it up.

Hot stove! Rise and sign! Make the stave hero a stove hero.





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Resolution passed unanimously at the Second National Convention of The American Legion.

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